HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO. 40. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 16 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
19 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
25th Feb.	PALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan.
27th ,,	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan.
1st March	DEVANA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	23 Feb.
xTottori Maru	5973	17 ,,	23 ,,
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	28 ,,
Heimei Maru	4364	16 ,,	26 ,,
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 Ma.
*Awa Maru	6028	1 Mar.	14 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	22 ,,

*Passenger Steamers.

†For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
16thFeb.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
16th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
18th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING AT MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,692.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St, Fort BOMB

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices w... ...very payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agency)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and desoriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CANVASSER for a public Association on Commission. Apply Box No. 1913. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R44

WANTED.—5 TICKET-COLLECTORS, TIME-KEEPERS, 2 STORECLERKS for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, Delhi. 28140

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply:—BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLAND RETURNED requires SECRETARIAL, TUITIONS or JOURNALISTIC JOB morning or evening preference Charitable Institutions. Box No. 1914. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R45

ADVERTISER (Gujrati) knowing correspondence, typewriting and having all-round experience SEEKS EMPLOYMENT on reasonable salary. Please apply 'J' c/o Post Box 792. R46

PROFESSION.

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road. R 18

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of gener l interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay; inquire there P. J. JAI. C R23

NEPEAN SEA ROAD, for high class Hindus only, two desirable flats of a bungalow, overlooking the sea, each with 4 bedrooms, Draw., Din., baths, garage, rent Rs. 200, 300. Also flats with 2 bedrooms, Draw., Din., baths, garage, rent Rs. 135, 165, 185, 220. Apply to S. R. PATEL, 37, Cuffe Parade, Tel. 23172. C R40

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA. M R3672

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore. 19

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE KUNDLEY POWER CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for building a masonry dam in the village of Somwadi in the Poona District. For copies of tenders and particulars, application should be made to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Kundley Power Co. Ltd., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. R43

THE GOKAK MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1927, at 4.0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Account for the year ended December 31st, 1926.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire from Office under Articles 96 and 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 25th to March 14th 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1927.

NOTE:—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable, free of Income-tax, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras, on and after March 28th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February 1927 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. 28161

TENDERS.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, in Municipal Offices, up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1927, for the supply of (1) Diets, (2) Clothing, and (3) Miscellaneous Articles to the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga for the period ending 31st March, 1928.

2. Form of Contract, specification, etc., will be issued to the intending tenderers on payment of Rs. 3 per set and the undersigned will on application, give further information that may be required.

3. The President reserves the right to accept quotations for any one or more of the tendered schedules and does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the President,
M. R. TAMBE,
B.A., L.C.E., F.S.A.A., A.I.A.
For Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum.

Hon. Secretary's Office:
Drainage Dept., Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
Dated. 15th February, 1927. 28158

NOTICE TO AUCTIONEERS

TENDERS for the services of an Auctioneer, to sell Ordnance Stores, etc., by Public Auction at the Ordnance Depot, Bombay, from 1-4-1927 to 31-3-1928, are invited, and will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay up to 12 noon (S.T.) on 28-2-27.

Conditions and tender forms can be obtained free by tenderers on application at the Ordnance Depot, (behind Town Hall) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all the working days except Saturdays. Applications from recognized Auctioneers only will be entertained.

The approved tenderer will be required to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand).

J. B. BREACH, Major, I.A.O.C.,
Ordnance Officer, Bombay.

Ordnance Depot,
12th February, 1927. 28160

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 279 of 1921.

TAHERALLI MAHOMEDALLI KAJIJI. ..... Plaintiff.

V|s.

HAJI UMER HAJI MANECK. .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1922, and the Judge's Order, dated 18th October, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1927, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and eighty (3180) square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of a land admeasuring 3651 square yards) and bearing Collector's non-Agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Road called 30 feet road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the North partly by the property of Dhunjishaw Cooverji Gazdar and others and partly by the Mang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Houses Nos. 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28156

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER, KANARA

WILL be held at Kodibag near Karwar, 22nd February, 1927, and the following days.

Teak logs	145 tons;
Sissum logs	14 tons;
Matti logs	200 tons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. BELL.
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Via Karwar,
2nd February, 1927. 28113

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 557 of 1901.

THE AURANGABAD SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having its Registered Office at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

V|s.

(1) CUMBHAMPAND AKILANDAIYA, a Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ootakmund in the Presidency of Madras, (2) KUMARPURAM SHESHADRI DORASWAMI IYER, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bangalore, in the territory of Mysore being the Agents and secretaries of the said Aurangabad Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. .. Defendants

and

THE AURANGABAD MILLS. Ltd. ..... Assignees.

To,

THE DECREE-HOLDER.

and

The JUDGMENT-DEBTOR (1st defendant)

Notice under Order XLI Rule 66 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure.

WHEREAS in the abovenamed suit the decree-holder has applied for sale of the property attached herein, you are hereby informed that FRIDAY, the 18th day of February, 1927, at 1-30 o'clock p.m. has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1927.

BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
28157

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . : BOMBAY

'REJUVENATOR'

An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.

MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT:- 12 days 24 doses)
COST Rs. 5/- NET.

Medical Research Institute,
KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA.
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent). The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
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BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
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Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
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Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The Jolliest Comedy ever Screened
BUSTER KEATON
IN
"THE NAVI ATOR"
DANGER!—You'll split your side!

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15, AND 10 P.M.
A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring
EDNA PURVIANCE
Written and directed by CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

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Something New—Something Marvellous in the Motion Picture
"THE JEWELLED ARROW"
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On Account of Special Repuest of our Patron
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OR
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Commenced at
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From 7-2-27. (SECOND WEEK)
A terrible fight between Bheem and Keechak Many interesting scenes are worth seeing.
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A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

REVIVAL OF JEWISH NATIONALITY.

DR. GOLDSTEIN ON ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

PROMISING FUTURE AHEAD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union, Dr. Alexander Goldstein, Leader of the Zionist movement, delivered a public lecture on "The Future Life of the People of Palestine" at the Brotherhood's premises, on Tuesday evening, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding.

Sir Setalvad introducing Dr. Goldstein to the audience, humorously remarked that though not a Jew himself he was very keenly interested in the Zionist movement which was nothing but a revival of Jewish nationality.

CENTURIES OF PERSECUTION.

Speaking with sincerity and vehemence, Dr. Goldstein traced the history of Jews to its remotest period. Up to the times of Jesus Christ, he said, Jews were enjoying an independent national life in Palestine. They had their own nationality, language, culture, and Government. After Christ, Jews fell on evil days. They were assailed by Romans and made slaves in their own lands and elsewhere. Since then, during the last 18 centuries, Jews had been a much persecuted race in Palestine and all over the world. A Jew, to whatever land he migrated, was squeezed in every way and, was compelled to follow a profession much against his own will. To keep body and soul together, Jews had to hustle together in the big cities of the world thus incurring upon themselves all the banal effects of city life. Consequently they ceased to be agriculturists, cultivators and workers and lost the very basis of an independent nationality. It was a most significant fact, Dr. Goldstein proceeded, that through all those years of physical and mental degradation, the stubborn Jewish community sedulously maintained its spirit of independence and sacrifice. While labouring under all kinds of tortures, Jews had their eyes directed towards Palestine, their Fatherland.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Dr. Goldstein informed that Zionist movement was a movement of national regeneration. Hundreds and thousands of Jewish boys and girls, scattered helter-skelter in all climates and countries of the world, were now yearning to be repatriated to their own land and lead there a life of independence and happiness. Since the movement started a brisk agricultural colonisation was going on all over Palestine. The chief aims of the new movement, were: (1) to revive and remould the Jewish nationality; (2) to bring under cultivation every inch of land in Palestine and (3) to revive the national language. The speaker told that the famous Hebrew University recently established by the Zionists, was progressing wonderfully well. Enormous funds were being collected for the spread of the movement and no amount of sacrifice was considered too great by the Jewish community.

TRI-COLOURED REGENERATION.

Concluding Dr. Goldstein observed that a perfect national regeneration required three kinds of sacrifice viz., yellow, red and white. By yellow sacrifice he meant the sacrifice of gold or money. By red sacrifice, he meant the sacrifice of blood and life if the occasions demanded them and by the white sacrifice, he meant the sacrifice of human sweat or labour. The speaker exhorted the Jews to rise to the conseiousness of their national liberty and make Palestine "a real home" for Jewish children.

With the help of lantern slides, Dr. Goldstein showed some interesting Palestine pictures on the screen to the great delight of the spectators. After a vote of thanks had been proposed, the meeting dispersed.

BRITISH ARGUMENTS UNSATISFACTORY.

FORTHWITH WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS URGED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The following resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee on Sunday on the development in the Chinese situation and the despatch of Indian troops to China:—

"Resolved that the Working Committee is not satisfied by the arguments used by the British Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister as to the necessity of sending any troops to China and demands that the Indian troops sent there be brough back to India forthwith. It calls upon the country to insist on Government's compliance with this demand.

"The Working Committee also resolves that the President of the Congress be authorised to send a cable to the Secretary of the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities and to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the following terms:—"Greetings. Indian National Congress offers fullest co-operation in world campaign against tyranny of imperialism. All shades Indian opinion unanimously condemn employment Indian troops against China and Viceroy's action preventing Legislative Assembly from discussing subject." The above cable signed by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was despatched to-day from Delhi.—A. P.

BHARATPUR JEWEL CASE

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Mr. Jones, the accused in the Bharatpur jewelleries theft case, made a statement before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which he admitted that the crime committed by him and Bakshi was not premediated one but was done on the spur of the moment specially because both of them were in a great pecuniary distress for the last few months. He admitted that the box containing jewelleries was kept in his flat and that the Agents of the Maharaja went to have bath in the Hooghly leaving it there. He also admitted having removed jewelleries from the box and kept those in a bag purchased by him and that he had handed the bag over to Mr. A. Hunt Ford, brother of Miss Hunt Ford to whom he was engaged. He did not tell Mr. A. Hunt Ford as to the contents of the bag. He had no intention of any foul play with the jewelleries and he took them from the Maharaja on persuation by Bakshi who gave him an assurance that the required loan would be raised at Calcutta on the stake of the jewelleries. The Magistrate framed charges of theft against Mr. Jones who pleaded guilty and said a 'prima facie' case had not been established against Bakshi. The Public Prosecutor said, he would adduce more evidence to prove Bakshi's guilt. Bakshi was released on bail of Rs. 5,000.—Free Press.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MADRAS.

LORD GOSCHEN'S SOLICITUDE.

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Presiding over the Madras Engineering College Day celebrations, this afternoon, His Excellency Viscount Goschen said:

"There are two things in this Presidency in which I am very much interested. One is the industrial development and the other the employment of young men who pass out of the colleges. The one is dependent on the other. I am glad to say that the prospect of an agreement between the railway administration and the Government in developing the hydro-electric schemes is very encouraging at the present moment. I very much hope that in this direction, there will be ample scope for employment of our young men of enterprise, which, I am sure, will follow in the wake of our hydro-electric industrial development. I believe there are industrial potentialities in this Presidency, but they are not enough to secure progress. With them you must have young men of zeal, enthusiasm and ability, willing and anxious to develop those potentialities. I am sure they will be found in this and the other colleges."—A.P.

INDIAN ARMY COMMISSIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, a question of Col. Crawford elicited the reply from the Army Secretary that the total number of vacancies that had occurred, or would occur, during the year ending the 28th February, 1927, in the ranks of the Commissioned officers of the Indian Army were 118. It was anticipated that the in-take for the same period would be 56.

Colonel Crawford asked whether the Government were taking into consideration the position disclosed by these figures. Mr. Macworth Young said that the question was engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN STEADY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

In the share market jutes opened steady with a good demand from local operators and moderate outside support and during the course of the afternoon rates hardened all along the line. In cottons New Ring Mills ord. are marked up about 50 points while Dunbar eased somewhat on profit-taking. Coals reflected a quiet tone. Teas were easier, Bishnauth and Hattikhira showing a slight falling off. In industrial Bengal Timber advanced about 10 points and Steel Products also show an increase in value. Rubbers were steady with fair support. Government securities were very weaker on Bombay selling, especially the longer dated issues. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper 77|9, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 103, 5 1|2 per cent. war bonds 1928 6 per cent. bonds 1927 100|14, do. 1931 106.

Railways:—Barasat Bashirhat Light Railway 86.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 24|10, Bengal Luxmi 122, Dunbar ord. 212, Kesoram ord. 4|2, New Ring ord. 301.

Jutes:—Alliance ord. 620, Anglo-India pref. 121, Budge Budge 553, Cheviot 328, Clive 40|12, Dalhousie ord. 476, Fort William 382, Fort Gloster ord. 990, Howrah 47|10, do. 7 per cent. 118, Hukumchand ord. 14|5, Kamarhatty ord. 705, Kanknarrah 544, Kinnison ord. 1070, Lansdowne 320, Lawrence 655, National 34|12, Naihati 514, Union 632, Waverly 6|14.

Coals:—Bengal 480, Burrakur 18|12, Deoghur annas 13, New Kendah 4|8, Pench Valley 24|12, Seebpore 26|8, Sendra 15|8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 2|4, Bengal Chemical ord. 143, Bengal Telephone ord. 11, Indian Iron and Steel 10|2, Steel Products 7|4, New India 21, Behar Rice 2, Indian Cables 4, Kellner and Co. pref. 10, Eastern Oil Products 11|8, Bengal Paper ord. 37|4, Bengal Timber 140, India General Navigation ord. 147.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31|12, Hattikhira 25|8.—A. P.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

AGENT'S VERSION OF FIRING.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 14.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railwaymen's strike continues. A section of the staff at certain stations between Calcutta and Khurda Road also struck work on Saturday. To-day's situation is better, except between Kharagpur and Calcutta, all staff having resumed their duties and passenger services and limited goods services having been maintained throughout the system.

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

The agent of the railway, in a communique, states that owing to the violence of the strikers who invaded the Kharagpur station on Friday night, the District Magistrate ordered the mobilisation of the local contingent of the Auxiliary Force, and the station was cleared without resort to firing. Fifteen cases of injury are reported mostly of a superficial character, with the exception of three cases which, however, are not serious. Subsequently, on the same night, a body of rioters attacked the Police guard with stones and brickbats, and with permission previously given to them, two shots were fired, resulting in noe of the rioters being injured, though not seriously. After stating the alleged grievances of the men which are mainly alleged insecurity of service, alleged insufficiency of pay and alleged illtreatment, the agent denies the existence of these grievances and states that action had been taken where reasonable grievances existed. The latest report states that the Superintendent of Police, while making arrangements for guarding the station at Kharagpur, was pelted with stones and received a wound in the waist. The Deputy Superintendent of Police was also attacked by the rioters and injured.—A.P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF STUDENT.

POONA, February 15.

The dead body of a student named Bhilvadikar Joshi of Fergusson College was found yesterday in a well at Yerodma, near Poona. Nothing was found on the person of the deceased except an identity card bearing his name and college.—A.P.

CEYLON HARBOUR STRIKE SPREADING.

COLOMBO, February 15.

The harbour strike is spreading. Crane men have struck work to-day. Several steamers have been advised not to call at the port and others are carrying over part of the cargo.—A. P.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

SUVARNA'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

There were some very exciting matches in the Western India Tournament on Tuesday when a number of matches were decided. That promising young player Suvarna after being narrowly beaten in the first set by Noguchi, rallied wonderfully and took the next two sets, losing only one game. It was a splendid game and almost every point was well contested. Raja Iyer and Jeejeebhoy went down before Tommonage and Take mainly on account of the good form of the former. The forceful tactics of the Japs prevented their opponents from settling down and the match was decided in two straight sets. Hadi did not meet with much resistance in his singles engagement, and later on in partnership with M. Fox he eliminated the Naoroji's. He is showing wonderful form and appears to be much better than last season. The little Miss Row is coming on wonderfully well. She is perhaps one of the hardest hitters among the lady players and with a little more experience in tournament play, should develop into a champion. Annett gave Jawad a great fight and was beaten only after three very close sets had been played. Marks made a good impression in his match with Bhagwat which the latter won in the third set. Possessed of height and a good service he would be an extremely formidable opponent if he did not throw away as many points as he does. Bhagwat began shakily but after the first set he improved, and in the last set was placing splendidly.

THE RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

N. R. Suvarna beat S. Noguchi, 5-7, 6-1, 6-0.

Hadi beat Anandam, 6-1, 6-0.

Aleyer beat Allana, 10-8, 2-0, Allana retired.

Kamaruddin beat A. P. Suntok, 6-4, 7-5.

Jawal beat Annett, 7-9, 7-5, 6-4.

N. B. Bhagwat beat E. Marks, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Tomonaga and Take beat Jeejeebhoy and Raja Iyer, 6-2, 6-3.

Hadi and Fox beat Naoroji and Naoroji, 6-2, 6-2.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Stebbing beat Mrs. Race, 6-1, 5-7, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Wright and Pitt beat Miss Wallis and Le Roy, 6-3, 6-4.

Brough and Mrs. Hunt beat Mr. and Mrs. Freke, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Row and Suvarna beat Mr. and Mrs. Harding, 6-1, 6-0.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

QUEEN'S ROAD: 4 P.M.

Court No. 1.—P. N. Pereira vs. R. K. Sanghani followed by Powvalla and Annett vs. Jawad and Kamruddin.

Court No. 2.—Take vs. Hadi or Anandam followed by Meyer and Kittagawa vs. Okazaki and Taku.

Court No. 4.—Shrigaokar and A. N. Other vs. Thatch and Hopkins, followed by Gole and Vartak vs. Cruikshank and Muir.

Court No. 5.—Okazaki vs. Bunyan, followed by Miss Chase vs. Miss Wallis.

Court No. 6.—A. R. Wadia and A. N. Other vs. Liladhar and Khatau, followed by Mrs. Meervyn Hughes vs. Miss Row.

To play on first available Court: D. M. Khatau vs. Cooper.

GYMKHANA COURTS: 5 P.M.

Court No. 5.—Marks and Shaw vs. Rahim and Haridas.

Court No. 6.—Le Roy and Brough vs. Yelloly and Hall.

INVESTIGATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

FAZAL IBRAHIM DEMANDS COMMISSION.

NEW DELHI, February 14.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla has given notice in the Assembly of a resolution recommending the appointment of a Commission to investigate the present position of education, its existing facilities and the necessity for their improvement and expansion in India and make recommendations on them with particular reference to the provision of adequate facilities for the education of girls.—A. P.

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

The Bombay Government Gazette of Monday's date publishes the text of Bill No. 6 of 1927:—A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is observed:—

"Under section 17 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the normal period of a Municipality constituted under that Act is three years. Under section 24 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, Councillors elected or nominated under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and deemed to have been elected or nominated under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the first mentioned Act continue to hold office for the term for which they were originally elected for nominated under the Act of 1901. When this provision was inserted in the Act of 1925 it was expected that the time given to the newly constituted borough municipalities would be sufficient to enable them to digest the provisions of the new Act and to frame rules for the holding of new elections. Unfortunately this expectation has not been realized in the case of some Municipalities which have not been able to frame proper rules within the time allowed. In other cases elections purporting to be held under the new Act had to be declared invalid. In some cases, the term of office of the Municipalities has expired without fresh elections having been made under the new Act. To avoid further complications it is proposed to take the power of extending beyond the period prescribed by section 24 of the new Act and upto a date not later than the 31st December 1927 the life of an expiring Municipality and of a Municipality whose term has expired, validating all acts and proceedings done by the latter Municipality as from the date of expiry of its original term of office. Councillors of Municipalities the term of office of which has expired, and who have not been duly elected in accordance with the provisions of the new Act, will vacate their offices.

The Act makes no provision for the disposal of the property of a Municipality in a Municipal Borough after the Municipality has ceased to function. Such provision appears necessary. Clause 2 of the Bill makes the necessary provision.

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY RENT ACT

The Bombay Government Gazette of Monday's date publishes the text of the Bill No. 7 of 1927:—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918 (Bombay II of 1918), and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions, No. 2) Act, 1918 (Bombay VII of 1918), apply in respect of all promises used wholly or principally as dwelling houses; 'vide' section I (4) of Bombay II of 1918 and section I (2) of Bombay VII of 1918. The Acts as originally passed applied to all such premises irrespective of the nature of their occupation. In amending section 2 (I) (a) of Bombay Act II of 1918 in 1925, no express definition was, however, inserted of standard rent in relation to any premises which were first let after the 10th day of April 1918. Doubt has been expressed that in the absence of such a provision section 2 of the Act does not apply to such premises. The object of this Bill is, therefore, to make good this omission so as to make it clear that the provision of Bombay Acts II and VII of 1918 apply to premises that were first let after the 10th April 1918 also. As this was the intention of the legislature from the beginning, the Bill provides for retrospective operation of the amendments referred to in clause 2."

HINDI SAHITYA SAMELAN.

Pandit Khermarand Rahat, the Secretary of the Rajasthan Hindi Samelan, has asked us to publish the following:—

The 17th session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Samelan will be held at Bharatpur in the last week of March this year. Alongside of this there will be the meetings of the All-India Sanatan Dharma Samelan, Jat Sabha, Rajasthan Hindi Samelan and Kavi-Samelan, during the same week. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Kavi Nanalal of Guzerath and many other Poets and linguists from all Parts of India will be present. Several Princes are also expected to attend as distinguished guests. The Reception Committee will be only too glad to welcome guests from all Parts of India as the session is going to be a momentous one.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

APPEAL FOR GANDHI PURSE.

BELGAUM, February 14.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee Council held at Belgaum on the 12th and 13th February:

The Dharwar District Congress Committee should be requested to consider the question of holding the fifth Provincial Conference in the district and intimate its decision to the office of the Provincial Congress Committee at the earliest.

This Council resolves that Mahatma Gandhi should be requested to give at least one month for the Karnatak tour and appeals to all citizens of the Karnatak to collect one lakh of rupees for the purse to be presented to Mahatmaji during his tour.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

SETH H. A. HAROON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., has been elected President of the All-India Khilafat Conference, which is to be held in Lucknow on the 26th and 27th instants.—Free Press.

DEPRESSION MOVES INTO S. PUNJAB

SIMLA, Feb. 15.

The depression over Rajputana has moved into South Punjab and weakened after wide-spread rain or snow on the Western Himalayas, extending from the North-West Frontier Province to Kumaon, and local rain in the United Provinces and North Punjab.

The low pressure in the area over Sind still persists, and a few dust-storms are reported from Baluchistan. The southern portion of the Western disturbance lies this morning as depression over the head of the Bay of Bengal, and has caused nearly general rain in Upper Burma and South-East Bengal with a few falls in Lower Burma and Assam.

The chief amounts are:—Cox's Bazaar 3 inches, Akyab 2, Kyaukpyu, Mindby and Mandalay 1 each; Chittagong 1|2; Agra 3|4, Manipuri 1|2, Mussoore 3|4, Rawalpindi and Simla 1|2 each, Murree and Sonmarg 3|4 each, and Cherat 1|2.

The temperature is above normal from the Punjab to the Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Extension in Assam and General decrease on the Western Himalayas and the adjoining plains.—A. P.

SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM KHAR.

The above Ashram was the scene of a quiet gathering on Monday morning when the foundation-stone of the building for the School and Dispensary conducted by the Ashram Swamis was laid. Swami Sharvananda, till lately the Head of the Mission at Madras, conducted the requisite religious ceremonies and the actual laying of the foundation-stone was performed by His Holiness Swami Shivenandji, President of the Ramkrishna Mission and Order, Calcutta, who specially extended his short stay in Bombay for the purpose.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Treasurer of the Western India Vivekananda Society to whose activities the Ashram owes its existence, made a short speech in the course of which he narrated the story of the formation of the School, how it was meeting a real need since almost all the boys of the poor people roundabout Khar are taking advantage of it, and how it became necessary to have a separate building to cope with the progressive expansion of the institution and also the dispensary which is under the charge of one of the members of the Ashram, Swami Anantananda. The amount required for the land and building is about Rs. 4,500 of which the authorities have only Rs. 3,000 in hand and they look to the benevolent public of Bombay to make up the difference so that the building may become an accomplished fact at an early date.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road,
Opp. Whiteaway
and
361, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 14.

March	13.67—.11
May	13.91—.11
July	14.12—.10
October	13.43—.09
December	14.51—.11
Middling Spot	14.00—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 14.

March	13.68—.17
July	14.03—.15
Middling Spot	13.70 —.20

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	13.64
May	14.06
July	14.28

NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—

March	13.72
May	13.95
July	14.18

NEW ORLEANS, 9.55 A.M.:—

March	13.87
July	14.21

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	44,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

February	7.34—.11
March	7.39—.12
April	7.43—.12
May	7.50—.12
June	7.54—.12
July	7.61—.12
August	7.63—.13
September	7.66—.12
October	7.69—.11
November	7.72—.11
December	7.74—.12
January	7.77—.12
February	7.77—.12
Middling Spot	7.75—.03

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

February	12.88—.15
March	12.83—.15
April	12.87—.15
May	12.94—.14
June	12.96—.14
July	13.00—.13
August	13.02—.13
September	13.10—.13
October	13.12—.13
November	13.18—.13
December	13.25—.13
January	13.17—.11
February	13.25—.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Scinde Good	5.85
Scinde Fully Good	6.05
Scinde Fine	6.25
Bengal Good	5.95
Bengal Fully Good	6.15
Bengal Fine	6.35
Oomra Good	6.35
Oomra Fully Good	6.60
Oomra Fine	6.85
Broach Good	6.30
Broach Fully Good	6.60
Broach Fine	6.90

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 14.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lbs.—
Feb|March shipment sellers .... 50|6
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lbs.—
Feb.|March shipment sellers ..... 51|3
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Australian:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers ..... 52|9
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment buyers ..... 51|6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment nominal .. £ 9|0|0
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered .. £19|10|0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Feb|March shipment buyers .... £20|5|0
Mar.|Apl. shipment buyers .... £20|5|0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 14.

Silver:—Bazars and China Banks bought and sold. Market quiet.

Spot	26 3|16
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 14.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4 4 11-1|2

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb|Mar. shipment nominal £18|7|6
April|May shipment nominal £18|0|0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
March|April shipment Hull paid £15 2|6.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Feb.|March shipment nominal £19|5|0.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oeil naked, London, cwt:—
March|April delivery paid and sellers 31|9.
May|Aug. delivery paid & buyers 31|4 1|2.

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—
14 15|16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb, Spot:
Buyers sh. 1|6 7|8d.
Sellers sh. 1|7d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1|6-5|8d.
Sellers sh. 1|6-7|8d.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs 872.
Bank's buying 2 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D L Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 173 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Do. Rs. 4.85 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. Rs. 123.28.
London—Switterland Frcs. 112/50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 112.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange. Near steady, quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3 months 4 5/32 per cent.
6 months 4 5/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 14.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. ..	£19-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	£122-1|2
P & O Banking Corporation ..	£10-1|4
National Bank	£48-1|2
Eastern Bank	£6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-1 2
Conversion Loan	£76.5|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	£101-7|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterl Loan	£57-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70.1|4
Consols	£55-1|2
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-3|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£98-1|8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46 5|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London ..	12.12-3|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	28.85
T.T. Milan on London	112.37
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	123.32

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 14.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5 32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3|4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 14.

Copper, English Best Selected	£ 59 3|4
Copper Braizers	£ 70
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands ..	£ 7
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, ..	£ 15.3|8
Tin, English Ingots	£306-1|4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt. 18|10-1|2 offered.
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|9 offered.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 17|9 offered.,
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|11-1|2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 18|0-1 4 offered.

U. S. A. MILL CONSUPTION.

New York, Feb. 14.

The Mill consumption of American Cotton in the United States of America during the mont hof January 1927 was reported 605,000 Bales against same quantity during December 1926. The above figure compares as below in past years.

JANUARY CONSUMPTION

	Bales.
1927	605,000
1926	583,000
1925	590,000
1924	577,000
1923	610,000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Ready prices have dropped by about As. 3 per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 3 to 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17 6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12.8 per B.F.H.
Shipment January Sh. 18-4 per F.B.H.
Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 18-6 per F.D.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 17 per F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 17|1-1|2 per F.B.H.
Jmnagar C.I.F. Feb.-March Sh. 18-11 per ——
B. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 17-7 per ——
Shipment January, Sh. 18-0 per F.B.H.
Shipment Feb.-March, Sh. 18-5 per F.B.H.
German Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment January, Sh. 18-0 per F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Opened Higher on Liverpool Parity. Latter declined on poor Consumption figures. Heavy Long Liquidation and Hedge Selling. Futures Closed 10 to 12 Lower.

LOCAL:—Opened low—Scattered Buying. Closed at 3 p.m. Steady. Sewri Closed.

Private Cables and Reports:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—
New York May highest 14.18 (at the openin) lowest 13.86 (2-35 p.m.)
Liverpool (1): U.S.A. mill consumption during January 605,000 bales.
Liverpool (2): Market declined on straddle selling, hedge selling, disappointing New York market and on U.S.A. consumption figure smaller than expected.
Liverpool is expected to open to-day 8 to 7 points lower.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. (5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—
"Think advance has gone far enough for the present. Think market will decline on account of long liquidation. Think market is overbought. See nothing in the position to cause a decline otherwise than a reaction."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—
The expected advance in New York has not materialised, hedge selling and long liquidation causing a decline. Whilst the market may react somewhat further we are in favour of buying gradually on the scale down.

AMERICAN

Bombay Feb. 14.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 16 points higher on parity with Liverpool quotations. The consumption figures for January month proved below general expectation. Speculators took advantage of unloading heavily. There was presence of freer hedge selling by the South. The close was poor at a decline of 28 points from the top reached at the opening or 10 to 12 points below previous close. The Spot Cotton prices ruled easy at a decline of 10 points at 14c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 1 point lower and remained steady on reports of better spot demand. In the later sessions there was considerable amount of hedge and straddle selling induced on poor response from New York. The close was easy at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton continued in steady demand, sales were figured at 10,000 bales and price ruled 3 points lower at 7.75d. per lb.

An excitement at the top of a rise often proves dangerous which was proved to be the case in Liverpool yesterday. The market ruled excited on last Saturday on reports of Senate approving the Farmers' Relief Bill, but they lost the sight to find that this support means encouragement to farmers not to reduce acreage materially. Further the Bill was more of a propaganda nature and it appears at the moment that the Bulls took full advantage of it in unloading their large long accounts.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a decline of 9 to 11 points in New York futures our market opened easy Rs. 7 lower with Broach April May at Rs. 280 and advanced to Rs. 281-8 by the close at 3 p.m. on Scattered buying. Sewri market for ready as well as forward business is closed owing to the death of Mr. Ramji of Messrs. Premji Hirji and Co.:—

Broach A.-M.	280	281|8	280	281|8
Broach J.-A.	286|8	288-8	286|8	288|8
Oomra Mar.	265|8	267	265|8	267
Oomra May	268	269|8	268	269|8
Bengal Mar.	252	252	251|8	251|8
Bengal May	256	256	254|8	254|8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

February	Yen. 199-90—3.10
May	Yen. 202.90—3.80
August	Yen. 209.60—3.20

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Mill Terms. New
Benga	Superfine	M. G.	260
„	Fine	„	255
„	F.G.	„	250
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	253
„	F.G.	„	249
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	287/88
Nagpur	„	„	287/88
Yeotmal	„	„	280
Arvi	„	„	280
Amraoti	„	„	273/75
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	270/73
Mulkapur	„	„	265/67
Khandesh	„	„	263
„			
Muthia	Fine	MG	257
„	F.G.	„	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		295
Purah	Average	„	275
Prabani/Sailu	„	„	265/67
Inndore/Ujjain	„	„	285/90

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 14th instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,443
Linceew	3,884
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	506
Gingellyseeds	1,462
Groundnuts	16,521
Castorseed	10,521
Rice	1,866
Myrabollams	3,084
Cottonseed	24,122
Mowraseed	18
Gram	2,934
Joowar	1,007
Bajree	2,897
Coal	3,588
	Tons.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Following unchanged spot quotations and 1|16d. lower in forward price in London, our market to-day opened quiet Mah delivery at Rs. 61 and improved on unfavourable Chinese political situation to Rs. 61-6. The market ruled steady thereafter and closed as under:—
Silver Ready, Rs. 61-4.
Mah delivery, Rs. 60-14.
Fagun delivery, Rs. 60.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The Gold market is quiet with very little change in prices:—
Spot Gold, Rs. 21-8-3.
Mah delivery, Rs. 21-7-9.
Fagun delivery, Rs. 21-8-6.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The linseed market is easy with more sellers especially taking some profits.
The Wheat market is quiet but steady. The business passing is small.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	11 0 6
Wheat May	7 13 0

The Linseed market ruled rather quiet on profit taking. The Wheat market ruled quiet but steady:—
Linseed May, Rs. 11-1-3.
Wheat May, Rs. 7-13.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 14.

Demand Bills 484.75

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 15

In full-pressed Bales.	2Days	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2 098	2,76,127	2,42,900
Central India ..	3,402	3,87,611	3,67,687
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,906	1,47,501	1,39,724
Hyderabad-Gaorani	240	49,284	50,499
Berar	7,466	4,12,557	3,10,316
Central Provinces ..	1,384	1,50,703	1,58,656
Total Oomras	16,350	12,23,783	11 53,682
Dholera ..	1,344	56,453	1,31,606
N. W. Provinces	105	61 051	1,22,628
Rajputana		23,833	63,401
Sind-Punjab ..	894	77,695	1,61,020
Broach	267	481	98,584
Coompta & Dharwar	41	20,216	14,129
Westerns- Northerns		9,323	8,851
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,477
Persian		2,874	2,167
American		79,731	143
Egyptian and African		22,242	31,894
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	19,001	15,72,853	18,01,483

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full. pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 3rd Feb.	
	Yesterday	This year, Last year
Europe	2,066	1,32,262 2,64,072
Japan & China ..	24,550	5,80,813 7,86,158
Coast Ports ..		6,489 13,962
Up-country by Rail		47,641 44,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		43,235 1,22,665
Total	26,616	8,10,440 12,30 902

NATIONAL GOLD HOLDINGS.

British Empire	£256,294,975
U.S.A. Treasury Nov. 30	262,155,000
U.S.A. F Reserve Bank Dec. 1	580,555,000
Argentine Conversion Office Dec. 16	89,640,000
Austria State Bank Dec. 23	1,398,000
Belgium State Bank Dec. 29	123,031,000
Brazil State Bank Nov. 30	10,695,030
Chile State Bank Dec. 3	14,293,000
Denmark State Bank Dec. 31	11,526,000
Egypt State Bank Oct. 31	3,600,000
Finland State Bank Dec. 15	12,998,000
France State Bank Dec. 30	220,130,000
Germany State Bank Dec. 31	66,955,000
Holland State Bank Dec. 27	34,214,000
Hungary State Bank Dec. 23	6,068,000
Italy Treasury State Bank Nov. 30	67,450,000
Japan (including silver) State Bank Nov. 27	115,655,000
Java State Bank Dec. 11	16,360,000
Latvia State Bank Dec. 29	937,000
Mexico State Bank Sept. 30	2,156,000
Norway State Bank Dec. 22	8,121,000
Peru State Bank Oct. 31	4,740,442
Poland State Bank Dec. 20	5,401,000
Portugal State Bank Dec. 8	1,905,000
Roumania State Bank Dec. 4	22,685,000
Russia State Bank Dec. 16	17,383,000
Spain State Bank Dec. 31	101,438,000
Sweden State Bank Dec. 24	12,388,000
Switzerland State Bank Dec. 31	18,715,000
Uruguay State Bank June 30	11,674,000
Yugo-Slavia State Bank Dec. 23	3,409,000

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady. The volume of the business was not large and price fluctuations were confined to small radius. Mill shares ruled quiet to steady with some improvement to unchanged prices at the close. The general feeling is still Bullish but in view of weakness in Cotton where a reaction is due, our market may follow and prices might say few rupees. However its is advisable to buy in weak markets.

We quote:—Fazul Rs. 921-4; B. Dyeing Rs. 943-12; Pearl Rs. 528-12; Crescent Rs. 186-4; Century Rs. 431-4; Nagpur Rs. 527-8; Swadesh Rs. 530; New-great Rs. 328-12; Simplex Rs. 153-12; Colaba Rs. 142-8; Finlay Rs. 142-8; Swan Rs. 158-12; Tata Hydro Rs. 1,067-8; Tata Defd. Rs. 170; Tata Ord. Rs. 57-8; Burma Rs. 602-8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Divid Rs.	Last Quotations as.
Bank of India ..	50.	1-2	78
Baroda	50	4	85 8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	69
Central	25	1-4	30 6
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	84
Imperial	500	40	1440
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362 9
Union	5	0	4 0 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10	..	19 12
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	113 12
Katni Cement O...	100	..	126 4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	355
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6 7
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	51
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10p.c.	150
Central Province ..	700	70p.c.	104
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	81
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5p.c.	81 XD
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c.	89 XD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5p.c.	98 XD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5p.c.	110
Sind Light ..	100	12p.c.	150
Tapti Valley ..	500	8p.c.	710
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation CO. ..	250	..	192 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	237 8
Scindia Steam ..	15/0	..	13 14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	837 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	133 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67 4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	96
Surat Electricity	100	..	70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1077 8
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	985
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	606 4
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	840
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press ..			435
Akbari	500	..	160
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220
Mammad Manufacturing	250	..	225
New Berar ..	500	80	840
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	256 4
Madras United	250	15	485
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850
Mathuradas ..	100	..	75
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	132 8
Mysore	50	4	115 8
New City of Bombay	110	10	170
New Great Eastern	300	nil	328 12
Osmanshahi ..	7	..	60
Pearl	250	12	528 12
Phoenix	110	10	430
Premier	100	..	11
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sasoon Silk ..	500	..	580
Sholapur	1,000	80 75	450 8100
Simplex	260	..	153 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1600
Swadeshi	100	18	530
Swan	100	..	158 12
Tata Mill O. ..	400	..	107 8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2500
Vishnu P. ..	500	35	590
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19½
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	602 8
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	0	3	175
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	56
British Burma Petroleum .. .. Sh.	8	0-4-0	6 12
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182 8
Jost Engineering	100	10	125
Mackenzie ..	100	30	335XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640
Port Canning	1000	50	640
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	..	90
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	128
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		170
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	78 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	57 8
Thacker	50	..	110
Telephone	50	nil	42 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22 8	900
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4
Jupiter	15	.. 4	14
New India ..	25	21	
Oriental Life ..	100	30p.c.	1350

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad				920
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing	937 8	943 12	937 8	943 12
Century	431 4	431 4	427 8	431 4
Central India	526 4	527 8	525	527 8
Colaba Land				142 8
Crescent				186 4
Edward Sassoon				141 4
Fazulbhoy	910	921 4	910	921 4
Finlays				142 8
Globe				40
Gokak				122 8
Indian Bleaching				167 8
Indore Malwa ..	350	350	347 8	350
Kohinoor				1175
Madhowjee				132 8
Mathuradas				75
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				115
New Great	330	330	326 5	328 12
Pearl ..	523 12	528 12	522 8	528 12
Pabany				233 12
Phoenix				490
Simplex				155
Swadeshi ..	528 12	531 4	528 12	530
Swan Mills				158 12
Tata Mills				107 8
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Alcock ..				256 4
Bombay Steam				192 8
Bundi Cement				19 12
Central Indian Mining				30 4
Indian Cement ..				113 12
Katni Cement ord.				126 4
Shivrajpur				51
Tram Co. Ord.				133 12
Tata Hydro				1067 8
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	58 4	58 4	57 8	57 8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	170	170	168 12	170
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent. ..				77 5
Govt. Paper 5 per cent. ..				107 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/1.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/8.
Tone of market: Quiet.
Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/5 1915-55 Rs. 107/4.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.
Opening 11-0 (B. T.), Rs. 280.
Opening 12-15 (B. T.), Rs. 281.
Opening 1.30 (B. T.), Rs. 281.
Opening 2-45 (B. T.), Rs. 281-1|2.
Opening 4-0 (B. T.), Rs. 281-1|2.
Opening 5-15 (B. T.), Rs. 282-1|2.
Opening 6 30 (B. T.), Rs. 283.
Last 7-0 (B. T.), Rs. 283.
To-day's highest rate Rs. 283-1|2.
To-day's lowest rate, Rs. 279-1|2.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK-BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

In response to a requisition made by some members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to protest against the views expressed by the President in his Presidential address before their Annual General Meeting held on the 11th instant the Board has passed a resolution ruling the requisition out of order.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY.

The total remittances from 1st April, 1926, to 12th February, 1927, were £24,620,000 being the sterling purchased in India and a transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to the Home Treasury. From the transfer from Paper Currency Reserve £1,425,000 represent remittances to meet sales of sterling.

EXAM. IN SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING.

Competition examinations in shorthand and typewriting will be held in April under the auspices of the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association in the presence of leading employers of Shorthand Writers, representing bankers, lawyers, journalists, businessmen, etc., who are being approached to form a Board of Examiners. The enrolment fee is Rs. 2.

Speed of shorthand should be 150 words per minute and 160 words per minute, and the speed of typewriting should be 50 words per minute.

Candidates should bring their own typewriters. Entries close on the 25th instant and not on the 14th instant as previously announced. Two medals will be awarded for successful candidates in the Shorthand tests and one in the Typewriting test.

All communications to be addressed to: A. V. Dighe, Honorary Secretary, care of Messrs. Pandia and Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition; Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Ladies Day, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran, Secretary, Bombay Boy Scouts' Association at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "The Basis of Nationality."

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Prof. A. H. Compton's lecture on "X-rays as a Branch of Optics," Royal Institute of Science, 4-30 p.m.

Uran Pirwari Fair and Exhibition, steamers leave Bombay at (1) 7-30 a.m., (2) 2 p.m., and (3) 7 p.m. (a special steamer).

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of February 3 due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Meets, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

Gokhale Anniversary observance, Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas presiding.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting S.S. "Morea" at Aden.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Managing Council of Girgaum District Congress Committee will meet on Thursday (the 17th instant) at the Congress House, at 7 p.m. to consider the future.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay has given a donation of Rs. 150 to the Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum.

"ZOROASTRIAN PROBLEM OF GOOD AND EVIL."

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala, will deliver a public lecture at the Blavatsky Hall, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "the Zoroastrian problem of Good and Evil." All are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Professor Arthur H. Compton, of the Chicago University, will deliver Lecture III of his course of University Lectures in the Physics Lecture Theatre, Room No. 2, Royal Institute of Science, to-day (Wednesday), at 4-30 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "X-rays as a Branch of Optics." The lecture is open to the public.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 3, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn), 85; Total mortality this day last year was 76.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

The Bhagini Samaj will observe the Anniversary of late Mr. Gokhale at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday (the 19th instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Lady Laxmibahen Jagmohandas will preside. Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai will speak on "Late Mr. Gokhale and the Bhagini Samaj." Yogini Anand Lahari and Kavi Kansraj, the blind poet of Amreli, will also trea those present with discourses and songs. All are invited to attend.

TO-DAY'S URUS AND EXHIBITION AT URAN.

To-day (Wednesday) an Urus of the Peer Shaheb of Hazarat Mukim Shah in the Peerwadi which is two miles away from Uran will be held. Besides, an Exhibition will also be held on the same day. In order to make the Exhibition attractive various kinds of models as of the Salt Pans, Agricultural, Mountains, Jungles and Gardens will be placed in the Exhibition.

Two steamers will arrive in Uran from Bombay. The first steamer will depart at 7-30 a.m. and the other at 2 p.m. in the noon, whilst the steamer which will go upto Peerwadi will start at 7 p.m. in the evening, which is the special steamer. Besides these launches, boats are arranged to be despatched. It has been arranged for return of the special steamer at 9 p.m. at night on the same day. The other steamer will start from Uran the next day at 6 a.m. There will be only 3-4 of an hour at every turn of going to Peerwadi and then return to Bombay. People can also go in the motor cars from the Mumbra Station, G. I. P. Railway.

Successful Exhibitors will be awarded prizes by Mrs. R. L. Sinclare of the Collector of the Salt Revenue Department, on the same day.

QUICK STOP TO STOMACH DISTRESS

If there's an excess of acid in the stomach, digestive pains will supervene, no matter what is eaten. Get rid of the harmful acid and all will be well. Take 'Bisurated' Magnesia after eating, and no trace of pain or discomfort will follow, even though you have eaten the richest foods. 'Bisurated' Magnesia neutralises excess acidity the moment it enters the stomach; it soothes and heals the inflamed stomach-lining and induces normal and natural digestion. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is such an inexpensive remedy that no one at all liable to stomach distress can afford to miss giving it a trial. It costs little, and is sold in powder or tablets, at any chemist's. It is worth its weight in gold. Doctors prescribe it and hospitals use it—you try it once and you'll praise it always.

MIDNIGHT MURDER MYSTERY.

TWO PATHANS KILLED IN COLD BLOOD.

The premises of the Hollow Cement Company at Cadell Road were the scene of a most brutal murder of two young and able-bodied Pathans under circumstances which appear to be involved in mystery. A toddy-drawer entering the compound of the store depot of the company, at about 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday, received a most distressing shock at noticing the dead body of a Pathanwollowing, fare of clothing, in a pool of blood. The deceased appeared to be the victim of foul play for the astonished toddy-drawer notiied another body, also of a Pathan, lying alongside the first corpse, and stone dead. The toddy-drawer took to his heels and ran in search of a police-constable whom he soon encountered on the way. The two men hurried along to the DeLisle Road Police Station and stopped Mr. Spiers, the Divisional Superintendent who was driving along for his morning visits to the various police stations. Matters were hurriedly explained to him by the constable and the toddy-drawer, Mr. Spiers rang up the police at the DeLisle Road who went up to the scene and took the corpses of the murdered men in charge.

One of the victims has been identified as the watchman in the service of the Hollow Cement Company while the other victim is stated to be his friend. Hitherto the police inquiries have not met with any success, as it is apparent that the men were murdered in cold blood somewhere at about midnight so that the miscreants had a clear run of several hours. Three Pathans who were held up the same night by the night-patrols for moving about in a suspicious manner in the same locality, have been detained for inquiries. Hitherto the three suspects have made no statements.

It was found that Shiakatshah Sikandar (25), the Pathan who was found with his throat entirely cut was a watchman in the employ of the Hollow Cement Company and used to sleep in the compound on his rope charpai on which he was found murdered. The other man Mundad Kotol, aged 25, also a Pathan was out of employment but being a friend of Shiakatshah used to sleep in the same compound. The body of Shiakat was found lying flat on his cot while Mundad was lying on the ground about eight paces away from the cot outside the shed with his throat cut and face towards the ground and his intestines protruding. The dead bodies were removed by the police to the Morgue where an inquest will be held by the city Coroner to-day.

Although no clue has yet been found to suggest the motive of the hideous crime, it is generally believed that some enemies of Shiakatshah—and it is said he had many in his own community of Pathans—should be responsible for the murders. The criminals —for it is pretty certain from the act that the perpetrators of the crime were more than one—seem to have attacked Shiakatshah first and on Mundad's running to his friend's rescue he too seems to have been done away with. The four Pathans who have been arrested on suspicion in this connection have, it is believed, as yet given no ground for the police to settle the course of their inquiries and the suspects are therefore in the DeLisle Road Police Station lock-up. It is however hoped that by the time the Coroner holds the inquest on Wednesday, sufficient light would be thrown on the crime to enable the police to lay their hands on the culprits soon.

It would be interesting to note in this connection that the dead body of a sturdy Pathan was found in a highly decomposed condition in the northern area of the city in November last and the efforts of the police to trace the identity of the deceased had proved fruitless.

TWENTY PERSONS ARRESTED

GAMBLERS RUDELY DISTURBED.

A large party of gamblers was rudely disturbed by the entrance of a body of police led by Sub-Inspector Savant into their room in a chawl at the Vincent Road on Sunday night. The party was caught red-handed, playing for stakes with cards in their hands. The police arrested about nine men including Sitaram, the alleged keeper of the house and seized a quantity of loose cash and packets of cards.

Another raid at the Elphinstone Road into a room occupied by one Ainbux a Mahemadan, resulted in the capture of about thirteen men who were seated round a table playing cards for money.

LASTET NEWS.

LAHORE, February 15.

Ghulam Muhamad, ex-editor of "Siyasat" was convicted to-day by Mr. Phailbus, Magistrate, First Class under Sec. 153A. I. P. C. for the article relating to the Rawalpindi trouble and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R1,000, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

GARDHIWALA (Hushiarpur Dist.) February 15.

A conference of chawars both Sikhs and non-Sikhs was held here from the 12 to 14th Feb. under the auspices of the Khalsa Biradri, a Sikh organisation. About ten thousand people mainly belonging to the depressed classes participated. The practical outcome of the three days' labour is that all public wells ten in number have been thrown open for use by the depressed classes, orthodox opposition having been gradually won.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST PLEADER.

EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

Further evidence for the prosecution was taken yesterday in the case against Dattatraya Pleader on charges of forgery before Justice Mirza and a common jury at the High Court Sessions.

Mr. Bhimji Solicitor who gave evidence for the Crown, cross-examined by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, counsel for the defence, said that he knew Vallabhdas, the co-accused in the lower court who was acquitted for the last 30 years. The latter was his tenant and client till 1921.

Are you friendly with Vallabhdas?—I know him well.

You know that Vallabhdas was in difficulties with regard to this case. You wanted to extricate him out of the difficulty?—He came to me and engaged me as his solicitor.

You were in financial difficulties and had to file a schedule of insolvency?—Yes. The liabilities amounted to two or three lakhs.

The next witness, Muljibhai Chhaganlal, the assignee, in his evidence stated that Vallabhdas wanted to purchase the assignment for himself and he himself had paid the price for it. But as he was an insolvent, he could not enter into the transaction in his own name. He had therefore asked witness to allow his name to be used as the purchaser, and for this the witness was to get a certain amount. Beyond this witness had no other interest in the assignment. That was why he did not care to prosecute his claim on the assignment, but Vallabhdas pressed him to do so as he was the legal claimant as the assignee. Witness was to recover the money from the official assignee and then to give it to Vallabhdas.

Further hearing was adjourned to to-day.

SENTENCED IN A DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by one Veerbhadra Shidramappa against the sentence of three years' hard labour passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur for committing dacoity.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that the appellant with three others went to the house of Bapurao, the police Patel of Wadgaon village on the night of July 15 last and after belabouring the inmates decamped with considerable property. The Patel's suspicion fell on the appellant who belonged to the faction hostile to him in the village. The latter who was arrested made a confession implicating three others and in consequence of his information, the property was recovered from one of them, named Maruti. They were tried before the Sessions Judge of Sholapur who convicted the appellant and Maruti sentencing them to 3 and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, and acquitted the others. The appellant appealed to the High Court.

In giving judgment, their Lordships disagreed with the Sessions Judge on the point of the admissibility of the appellant's confession. In their opinion, the circumstances and probabilities of the case indicated that the police had made a promise to the accused that he would be made an approver, if he made a confession, such a confession was not free and voluntary as required by the Criminal Procedure Code and was, therefore, inadmissible. Moreover, the appellant was not in possession of any of the stolen property the whole of which was recovered from Maruti the other accused. It was also in evidence that the appellant was an enemy of the complainant who, it has not unlikely, might have falsely implicated him. Though there was some ground for suspicion against the appellant, their Lordships were of opinion that the evidence adduced by the prosecution against him fell short of the standard required to justify conviction. They, therefore, quashed the sentence passed on him and ordered him to be discharged.

ATTACKING WIFE WITH CHOPPER.

HUSBAND'S MAD FRENZY.

The Tilak Bridge at Dadar was the scene of a barbarous assault, on Saturday morning, by an enraged husband, apparently a mill-worker, on his wife. Owing to domestic trouble, it is alleged, the woman left her husband about 4 years ago, an dall his solicitations to win her back were of no avail.

Rendered desperate by her obstinacy the man waited for her at the Tilak Bridge, as she passed along and inflicted severe injuries on her person. A crowd raised an alarm and the husband flung the chopper down on the railway track and attempted to escape, but a police constable arrested him and took charge of the chopper. The woman is detained in hospital for treatment.

ISPAHANI TRIAL.

EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES,

CHARGES FRAMED.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Haji Mirza Mahomed Ispahani, a leading Persian Merchant of Bombay stood charged with intercepting a letter addressed to Mr. Sushtary the Vice-Consul for Karachi was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday. Three more witnesses were examined and charges were framed against the accused.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution while Mr. V. F. Vieajee with Mr. C. N. Kanuga instructed by Mr. Mirza, Solicitor defended the accused.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' MANAGER EXAMINED.

Jehangir Bapuji the Manager of the Rebrandt Studio was the first itness examined. He said that on August 26, 1926 the accused styling himself as Kazrani came to him and placed an order for photographing two Persian letters he had brought with him and bring out three copies of the same. Witness had done so and sent a copy to Teheran as instructed. Some days later Mr. Nayampalli, Inspector of the C.I.D., called on witness at his studio and took charge of the copies of the photograph and his diary.

Some days after, Mr. Nayampalli called on witness with two other men and asked him to identify the accused from a group photograph.

Witness identified him as Kazrani and the two others present there identified the figure he had pointed out. About two days later the Inspector brought a crowd of about 15 persons to the studio and asked witness to identify the gentleman who had brought the manuscript. Witness pointed out the accused as Mr. Kazrani as the man who had brought the manuscript.

Mr. Vieajee reserved the cross-examination.

P. O. OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

V. A. Desouza, the Investigating Inspector of the General Post Office, Bombay was next examined. Shown the envelop containing the letter alleged to have been intercepted witness said it bore three stamps of Bombay, the first one of the August 25, 1926, 1 p.m. It showed that it was issued to the postman for being delivered to the address at that time on that day. The stamp showed that it was delivered because if it had not been delivered it would bear some remarks according to the usual procedure and it would bear one more stamp of the same date." The next stamp was of August 27, 1926, 8-30 a.m. That signified that the letter had been reposted in one of the latter boxes in the Fort in the G. P. O. area. The last stamp bore the date August 27, 1926, 11 a.m. and that signified that the letter was issued for delivery by 11 a.m. delivery.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Ramkrishna N. Nayampalli of the C. I. D. Crimes Branch was the next witness examined. He deposed that on November 17, 1926 he had been sent for when the complainant was in the police office. Witness recorded Mr. Sushtary's complaint and witness signed it. Witness was given an envelope, a copy of 'Naheed' a persian newspaper and also a wrapper. After that witness commenced inquiries and a report was made to the Government with a view to make inquiries in Teheran. Witness went to the G.P.O. and questioned Haider Khan, a postman. On Jan. 3, the complainant called at the C. I. D. office and showed a telegram and in consequence of it witness went to the Rembrandt Studio at about 4 p.m. the same day. Witness went there again in the evening when the Manager of the Studio handed over a diary and pointed out a writing. Witness took possession of the diary, Mr. Bapuji had told witness that a certain Persian gentleman had called on him and asked him to photograph two Persian letters and had written his name as Mahomed Khan Kazrani, Frere Road in the diary. The gentleman had called on Mr. Bapuji the same evening and had taken away the manuscript letters. He had then sent the photographs by registered book-post to Teheran. Witness was shown the postal receipt of which he took charge. Witness went to the Studio some days later with two witnesses and took a group photograph and giving it to Mr. Bapuji asked him to identify the person who had gone to him to get the letters photographed, Mr. Bapuji pointed out the accused in the photograph and initialled it. The witness also initialled it. A Panchnama was made out. Witness then went to the accused's office and brought the accused to the C. I. D. Office on Jan. 20th and questioned him. He was allowed to go but on receipt of the opinion of the handwriting expert on Jan. 24, the accused was arrested.

Before that on Jan. 21st the witness was identified by Mr. Bapuji as Mr. Kazrani at the Rembrandt Studio. A punchanama was made out. The accused was then arrested and bailed out. The accused was then placed before the Court on February 8.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate then framed charges of theft of a document or in the alternative abetment receiving stolen property or in the alternative intercepting a letter addressed to another person.

The accused pleaded not guilty to any of the charges.

The hearing was then adjourned to February 21.

FREE FIGHT AMONG SEAMEN.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

27 ARRESTS MADE.

The Princess Dock was the scene of a free fight between some members of the Indian Seamen's Union and the Bombay Bombay Seamen's Union on Monday afternoon.

It appears that at about 10-30 a.m. on Monday between 200 and 300 men including Angleo Maria D'Cunha, Doming Francis Fernandez, Patriek Joseph Rodrigues and 24 others belonging to the Indian Seamen's Union formed into a procession with flags and banners and marched along the Alexandra Docks. When they reached the Shipping Office at about 1 p.m. they learnt that some members of the Bombay Seamen's Union were signing on, and were about to join the steamers. D.Cunha and others who were in possession, therefore, it is alleged, got enraged and tried to prevent those who were going on board the steamer. This resulted in a free fight between the two parties as a result of which Alex. Patriek D'Sa and three others of the Bombay Seamen's Union received injuries. It is alleged that from the persons of the victims cuff-links, gold studs and money were forcibly removed. The police who were immediately summoned arrived soon and dispersed the crowd. 27 persons were arrested.

PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

D'Cunha and the 26th others were arrested were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court or Tuesday by Sub-Inspector Guider who applied for their remand into police custody pending police investigations.

Mr. D'Cruze who appeared for the accused persons applied for bail. His worship issued orders to remind D'Cunba and two others into custody and to release the rest of them on bail of Rs. 200 each.

CHARGED WITH CAUSING HURT TO PATIENT.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER ACQUITTED

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday morning, in a case in hich a "vaidh" one Babu Khapsingh carrying on business as a medical practitioner in indigenous drugs was charged under the Penal Code with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby causing grievous hurt to his patient, a woman Nandibai. Evidence was led to show that the accused, who had his consulting rooms at Madhavbaj, Bhuleswar, was visited by the woman Nandibai and her husband in the month of December last. The woman complained of a pain in the eye and the accused operated upon her eye as he thought an operation was necessary. Some days later, she was taken to a qualified medical practitioner who opined that the operation was totally unnecessary and harmful as she suffered really from conjunctivitis. The accused was therefore arrested and charged. In the course of his defence, the accused submitted and led evidence to show that the patient was in fact suffering from two complaints of the right eyelid; one complaint required the surgeon's knife and he therefore operated upon her. Conjunctivities was a supervening complaint which required ordinary antiseptic treatment of washing and lotioning. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty and denied that he had caused harm to the patient by any rash act. His Worship summed up the evidence in favour of the accused, explaining that the doctors who had given evidence in the case had borne out the statement of the accused. The Court accordingly entered an order of acquittal.

Mr. J. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson attended the Byculla Club Hall on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

Lady Wilson visited H. H. The Maharani Scindia of Gwalior at Sumadra Mahal, Worli, on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

LADY WILSON'S VISIT TO NAIR HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson visits Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Jetha Street, to-day (Wednesday) at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

THEFT AT RACE-COURSE.

ACCUSED BOUND OVER FOR ONE YEAR

Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, disposed of the case in which a Christian boy, named George Martyn, was charged by Inspector Powar of the Agripada Police Station with stealing a pair of binocular valued at R150 from the members' stand at the Bombay Race Course at Mahalaxmi on the 22nd January last. Captain Raynson the owner of the binoculars had left his seat for a short while in the course of the afternoon of the day in question, and on return found the glasses missing. The police who were informed, apprised, Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Opticians in the Fort, of the loss of the field-glasses which were of their manufacture, and requested them to keep an eye on anyone who called over with binoculars for sale. The accused in the course of the week, turned up at the firm with the property and attempted to get them valued or disposed of but was immediately placed under arrest by the police. Some other persons have been arrested in consequence of information given by the accused George Martyn and some more binoculars were recovered. Their cases are being inquired into.

Placed before the Magistrate the accused pleaded guilty and begged to be forgiven. Having regard to his extreme youth and absence of antecedents His Worship gave him the benefit of Section 576 of the Criminal Procedure Code and bound him over to be of good behaviour for a period of one year for a sum of R150. The mother of the accused was accepted as surety.

The accused was formerly a riding-boy in the stables of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur.

BANGING INTO A POLICE LORRY.

A CAR DRIVER ON TRIAL.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court is investigating the case in which one Wazir, a motor-car driver is charged with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner on January 31st last. About 9.30 a.m., of the day in question, the accused, it is alleged, coming from the rear collided with a police lorry which was proceeding along New Queen's Road, towards Dadar. The police lorry, which contained a number of guardsmen, had come to a standstill in obedience to a police signal near the Opera House, when the car of the accused dashed into the police lorry, smashing the brackets of the lorry and causing both vehicles to be interlocked. No passenger was injured. The case is proceeding.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF TRESPASS

The following is the text of the finding recorded by Khan Saheb Mahomed Ismail Curtey in the case in which Mr. D. Sorabji, was charged, with wilful trespass under the Police Act, and was placed before the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Khan Bahadur Curtey and Mr. Dimtimkar at the Mazagon Police Court, the report of which appeared in our issue of the 29th January last under the sub-heading of "A Parsee in Trouble."

"On Saturday last at about 4 p.m. we visited the premises occupied by the complainant and the accused in the presence of their pleaders.

In view of situation of the place we hold that it is impossible for a man to go into the complainant's premises in the manner alleged by the complainant and we do not see any necessity of proceeding with the case any further.

We therefore acquit the accused."

VISIT TO CAWNPORE POSTPONED.

CAWNPORE, February 15.

Mr. Saklatwala, M. P., has cancelled his visit to this place, owing to pressure of important engagements for the present.

The Secretary, Local Labour Union, has received the following telegram from him: "Regret no time, going to Calcutta immediately, visiting Cawnpore later."—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February 15.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 13.91
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 13.93
Difference	Plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 14.11
Difference	Plus .20

LIVERPOOL.

	February 15.
Previous Closing Rate	.. 7.50
To-day's Opening Rate	.. 7.47
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	.. 7.53
Difference	Plus .03

Sewri Closing	.. 281-8
Khandi Closing	.. 283-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1927.

FERMENT IN SHARE BAZAR.

The presidential speech delivered by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff at the annual meeting of the local Share Brokers' Association has evidently fallen on fruitful ground. For, it has created a tremendous ferment and necessitated the convening of another meeting—to protest against the President's views on the ratio question. It is easy to distinguish oneself by advocating the 18d. ratio in a city which has been well-known as a stronghold of the 16d. ratio for many years past. And perhaps Mr. Shroff evidently attempted to emulate the example of some "experts" who have never concealed their fondness for the official ratio. But it will be generally agreed that it is not easy to pose as an "expert" and air the most unpopular views, with the aid of childish arguments and baby economies with which Mr. Shroff sought to convert the opinion of the sharebrokers. What is more he has evidently used this occasion for venting his wrath against Sir Purshotamdas by challenging his views and following up the challenge with an announcement to pay a prize of Rs. 1,000, to anybody who would convincingly disprove his own arguments. We wish such an unseemly outburst of ignorant petulence could have been left alone. But Mr. Shroff's gratuitous and arrogant defence of 18d. ratio even though delivered in his personal capacity could not but be invested with special authority on account of the nature of the occasion he seized for the purpose. The general mass of the brokers lost no time in showing their annoyance and resentment with such reactionary views while they were being delivered. The hostile movement has now crystallized into a requisition signed by more than twenty influential brokers to hold a special meeting to repudiate the President's views and we have no doubt that the Association will to-morrow support by an overwhelming majority the 16d. ratio which has been advocated by most of the commercial bodies all over India and which has been approved of by the premier political organisation in the country.

We wish Mr. Shroff could have uttered even a few sensible words in support of his thesis. Instead he, unfortunately, indulged in some hearsay tittle-tattle quite unworthy of an experienced businessman. For what could be more ridiculous than to imagine that an agriculturist could fix any price for his produce for inland trade without reference to its international gold value on which it is generally based? So, starting on this false assumption Mr. Shroff easily convinced himself that any profit made by the reduction in the ratio would be entirely pocketed by the middleman. But the very absurdity of such a suggestion made the speaker a little uncomfortable and hence he hastened to argue that the inland prices would also rise to the great detriment of the wage-earners' interests if the profits were finally transferred to the farmers themselves. But Mr. Shroff cannot be permitted to blow hot and cold at the same time and he cannot in the same breath deny all benefits of the lower ratio to the farmers and also depict the woes of the poor consumers hit by a rise in prices. The fact of the matter is—as Mr. Jamnadas Morarji has so aptly pointed out—that "the prices for inland sales always depend on prices quoted for exports" and are therefore bound to benefit the producers when the 16d. ratio is resumed. We have thus to choose between the interests of farmers who form the large majority of the population and the minority of the consumers in whom Mr. Shroff displayed such a pathetic interest. But Mr. Jamnadas has no hesitation in brushing aside even the consumers' arguments. "Where was the money for imports?" he very rightly asked. And if the large number of sharebrokers, who will meet to-morrow to decide the issue, show something of the courage and intelligence which Mr. Jamnadas has displayed, Bombay will be rid of the shame of even having a solitary association to countenance the official ratio.

While the battle of the ratios has come nearer home, it is to be really fought out in the Legislative Assembly. Great preparations are in progress on both sides. While the Nationalist party has practically made up its mind for the 16d. ratio, the attitude of the Congress Party has appeared somewhat dubious. For even the decision of the Congress Working Committee has been sought to be flouted by some waverers who have threatened the party with schism. We are, therefore, gratified to see the authoritative statement made by Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar to the Press in which he has effectively dispersed all doubts regarding the attitude of his party which is bound to vote against the Government Bill. We also welcome the announcement by Pandit Motilal that he will abide by the majority decision. But the value of the announcement is neutralised when Panditji hastens to point out that though "he had loyally submitted to the majority decision, he would state his views on the Ratio Question on the floor of the House when the time came." We wonder if the Pandit is more anxious to hoist his standard of rebellion by airing his hostile views in the Assembly than to submit to the Committee's decision. By this time we know that the forces on both sides are almost evenly balanced and we are afraid that any such statement as Panditji threatens to make will spell a sure defeat for the people's party and frustrate the whole purpose of the Congress decision. We still hope that good sense will prevail in the end and the official leader of the Congress Party will not jeopardise the great national cause entrusted to his charge.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR.

From the last annual report of the All-India Spinners' Association, the reports of Mahatma Gandhi's tour in Behar and the Central Provinces and those of Messrs. Shankarlal Banker, C. Rajagopalachari and Gangadharrao Deshpande in Madras and Mysore, the inference is irresistible that Khaddar is making steady though slow progress in the country. That there should be about 150 production centres in various Provinces, producing during the year about Rs. 23 lakhs worth Khaddar and employing more than 50,000 families is indeed not a small achievement. Khaddar is also making fresh converts every month. Local bodies have begun to teach hand-spinning in their primary schools and to patronise Khaddar in one way or other. The Mysore State has given a lead in this respect. Several non-Brahmin Conferences have passed resolutions in favour of Khaddar and even Government officials have come to recognise that Khaddar is an important subsidiary industry and a striking tribute to the value of Khaddar as a means of relieving the poverty of the poor is afforded by the fact that the Ministerial Party of Madras has included its encouragement as a plank in its programme. There are differences of opinion on the political advantages claimed for Khaddar and we have more than once pointed out the disastrous effect which the ill-advised decision of Gauhati Congress to introduce the Khaddar clause in the franchise rule is bound to have on the movement itself and the Congress organisation. But all are agreed that it is a matchless subsidiary occupation for universal adoption by the villagers, who can neither leave their villages for factory centres nor find enough work all the year round.

However, as the activities of the All-India Spinners' Association show, the success of the movement will depend entirely on the extent to which the production and distribution of Khaddar are organised on strictly business lines. But every business needs finance and the claim of the All-India Spinners' Association for such financial assistance is one which no Indian who feels for the poverty of his semi-starved countrymen can resist. The splendid reception given by the poor to Mahatmaji in Behar shows unmistakably that the masses value not only his leadership but his Khaddar message as well. Huge meetings varying from five to twenty thousand strong listened to that message and spontaneously offered to him about Rs. 63,000 for Khaddar work, much of the amount being paid in pies and annas by the poor. We understand that during the Behar visit Khaddar worth Rs. 30,000 was sold, Gandhiji himself proving the most efficient salesman. The Central Provinces tour seems to have been nearly as successful and among those who contributed donations to the funds of the Spinners' Associations were the two C. P. Ministers. We trust that Maharashtra which gave India the lead in Swadeshi will also give a good account of itself. Splendid preparations are being made in Madras, Mysore and Karnatak to give Mahatmaji a fitting reception, that is, to sell as much Khaddar as possible before and during his visits to these parts and to collect big funds to be offered to him for Khaddar work, Dr. Subarayan, the Madras Minister having contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Gandhi Purse Fund.

The Khaddar tide is rising and if all those who believe in Khaddar take the tide at the flood, they will have demonstrated to the whole country before the year is out what a mighty power for good Khaddar can be. Bombay City, not being a Khaddar-producing centre, seems to have been left out of Gandhiji's tour. But Bombay can and should supply the sinews of the war against poverty. Gandhiji, like a watchful general, has asked the whole country to "be in time" for the approaching National Week. Whatever else we may or may not do as preparation for the Week, we can one and all, he says, organise Khaddar We trust Bombay will once again justify its reputation of 1921. We further trust that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will take the lead in responding to the call of Mahatmaji.

CROOKED METHODS.

The Government of India and the Government of Bengal, the two authorities directly responsible for the incarceration and callous treatment in jail of a number of young men who are still denied the chance of meeting their accusers face to face in an open court of law, will have themselves to blame if public opinion regards their conduct in the light of the recent revelations from Insein as wanton indulgence in a cat and mouse game. Is it the Government's desire to pursue their cruel policy in regard to these hapless detenus to the bitter end and make them physical and mental wrecks? In no other way can one understand how it comes about that the detenus in Insein Jail, as can be gathered from a detailed report in the "Rangoon Mail" about the conditions in which they have to live, are told that Government have not money enough to spend upon bare necessities for these young men, that they are put off with promises from month to month that they will be removed to healthy surroundings only to be told finally that such a thing is not possible. In their dignified statement showing how at last they have been obliged to take resort to non-co-operation with the authorities, the detenus in Insein Jail have evidently drawn the picture of their enforced misery with studied moderation. The details the "Rangoon Mail" gives of the conditions in which they are compelled to live are harrowing and repellant enough to render persons, not gifted with the patience and fortitude the Insein detenus have exhibited, liable to lose their sanity. "They have to sleep exposed at night, they have to walk about from place to place in rain and mud as they are compelled to sleep in one place and take their food in another." "The worst of these sufferings," says the account in the Rangoon paper, "was that they had to sit up night after night without sleep as heavy showers used to beat into their dormitory." The jail authorities, it appears, sympathised with them; the lesser bureaucrat corresponded with the greater, the greater with the still greater, and so on, and they were told that their present surroundings would not be improved, as they were to be transferred to Mandalay. Efforts were thus made to feed them on promises until one day they were told that the Government of Bengal were unable to see their way to transfer them to Mandalay. In Bengal itself, if a detenu in one of its jails goes on hunger strike as a final protest against ill treatment, the authorities propose to relent so far as to transfer him to another jail or to a house under police surveillance where his relatives can have access to him. What prevents them then from considering the case of the Insein detenus in a similar fashion? England can find no surer means of completely alienating India than her connivance of this conduct of her agents here, who add insult to injury when they offer the detenus the bait of release on their giving an undertaking which involves on their part an admission of guilt which has not been proved against them.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

"Shiva-Raya" of the popular imagination, the recurring theme in popular ballads and folk-lore, has been a name that has exercised its spell over prince and peasant in territories far beyond Maharashtra. The national imagination has been touched and inspired by it. Its memory is still a living, regenerating power. It is this hero of popular imagination and worship that has been depicted in the huge equestrian statue modelled, in clay, by Mr. G. K. Mahatre, the modern sculptor of All-India fame. Mr. Mahatre will have very shortly to cast it in bronze. The Shivaji Memorial Committee ought to be congratulated on their enterprise. For the superstition that Indian sculptors cannot work in bronze and cannot undertake large-scale work in sculpture is still bolstered up by interested partisans. The Shivaji Memorial Committee in giving an Indian sculptor the chance has very nearly destroyed that superstition. When the equestrian statue will find its place near the palace of Peshwas, the superstition will be, it may be presumed, completely destroyed. The statue in bronze will be about twelve feet in height. It will be the biggest work, in the material, undertaken by a modern Indian sculptor. Mr. Mahatre has taken great pains to ensure accuracy of details in the decorative trappings of the horse and of the drapery for the figure of Shivaji. He has also succeeded in obtaining for the figure what is popularly called the "speaking likeness" of the great national hero. The canter of the horse, the drawn sword,—is it the "Bhavani"?—and the alert gaze of the great warrior are expressive of his personality. It is only fair, however, that we suggest that the Committee, in view of the magnitude of their undertaking, should not unduly or unnecessarily hustle the artists employed on the work. The Committee have also, we are glad to mention, entrusted the work of the panels on the pedestal of the statue to another Indian sculptor of promise, Mr. V. P. Karmarkar. But they seem to have as yet decided nothing as to the small figures at the base of the statue. May we, therefore, suggest that when they meet to-morrow they will be able to obtain for the other Indian sculptors in the city the chance they naturally claim. Their desire for the tribute to the great hero is a natural desire. And, we hope the Working Committee will not either ignore it or thwart it. Let them decide on at least this act of belated justice to the sculptors. For, the Committee did not accept the just suggestion for a competition open to all the artists.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CORRECT EQUILIBRIUM AT 16D.

BY PROF. G. N. JOSHI.

II.

The theory of purchasing power parity enables us to arrive at a rate at which the exchange rate should be stabilised. The Commission knew this fact but refused to apply the theory on the ground that Indian index numbers are defective. Is it not strange that the Commission should reject Indian index numbers when called upon to apply the purchasing power parity theory, while it should use these very index numbers to support its contention that prices have adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. rate? Surely one expects some logic and reason from a Royal Commission. Speaking of the doctrine of purchasing power parity the Commission says "It might have been expected that the statistical employment of the doctrine of purchasing power parity would have facilitated the task of determining the proper exchange ratio to be fixed. But quite apart from the imperfections of the Indian figures of prices, the employment of index numbers for such a purpose implies the important assumption that changes in the prices of goods entering international trade have been followed by similar changes in the prices of all other goods. A caveat has to be entered against the application of the theory of purchasing power parity to general price level as determined by figures like index numbers of wholesale prices or index numbers of retail prices and cost of living. The theory can in fact supply a very approximate guidance only." All these observations are equally to be taken into consideration to decide whether prices have adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. rate. Now if the index numbers are acceptable as reliable to prove the ajustment of prices, surely they should be equally acceptable to apply the theory of purchasing power parity. The nature and extent of their usefulness are almost the same in both cases. You cannot accept them to prove a thing which suits you and reject them for another thing which does not suit you.

PURCHASING POWER PARITY.

Let us apply the doctrine of purchasing power parity to ascertain the exchange rate. In the words of Mr. J. M. Keynes "The rate of exchange between the home currency and the foreign currency must tend in equilibrium to the ratio between the purchasing powers of the home currency at home and of the foreign currency in the foreign country. This ratio between the respective purchasing powers of the two currencies is designated their "purchasing power parity." Before we apply this doctrine to Indian conditions it is necessary to state direct inferences from it. In the words of Mr. Keynes "If, therefore, we find that the internal and external purchasing powers of the home currency are widely different, and which is the same thing, that the actual exchange rates differ widely from the purchasing power parities, then we are justified in inferring that equilibrium is not established. It is correct to assume that the coefficients of purchasing power parity calculated, as they generally are calculated by means of the relative variations of index numbers of general purchasing power from their pre-war levels must ultimately approximate to the actual rates of exchange or that internal and external purchasing power must ultimately bear to one another the same relation as in 1913."

RESULTS IN FIGURES.

Keeping these inferences in mind and accepting the doctrine of purchasing power parity with all its imperfections and limitations we get the following figures.

Month 1926	Exchange rate on the Basis of Purchasing Power Parity	Actual Exchange Rate	% of the Purchasing Power Parity	% of actual exchange rate.
Jan. 1-4	48	1-6 1	102	113.75
	51	5		
Feb. 1-4	32	1-6 19	101.4	113.68
	149	100		
March. 1-4	2	1-6 2	104.2	113.06
	3	25		
April. 1-4	7	1-5 87	104.8	111.87
	9	100		
May. 1-4	96	1-5 93	104.2	112.06
	145	100		
June. 1-4	32	1-5 93	102.8	112.06
	73	100		
July. 1-4		1-5 93	100	112.06
		100		
August 1-3	133	1-5 99	99.33	112.43
	149	100		
Sept. 1-3	119	1-5 97	98.68	112.37
	151	100		
October1-3	7	1-5 87	96.61	111.87
	19	100		

EQUILIBRIUM AT 16d.

It is clear from the above table that in July when the Commission reported the exchange rate according to purchasing power parity between India and England was 1s. 4d., the Commission ought to have recommended that rate because there was an equilibrium at that rate. As the actual exchange rate was 1s. 5 93/100d. instead of 1s. 4d., there was no equilibrium. What is the use of asserting that prices have adjusted themselves and that a price equilibrium is achieved at 1s. 6d. when according to the doctrine of purchasing power parity which supplies an approximate guidance such an equilibrium could only be said to have been reached at 1s. 4d? After July the actual exchange rate differs widely from the rate on the basis of purchasing power parity hence we are justified in inferring that equilibrium is not established.

MANIPULATION OF CURRENCY.

The important point is that the Gov-

(Continued on page 9.)

AN OPEN LETTER TO SAKLATVALA.

Dear Comrade Saklatvala,

You are my comrade not in Communism but in Religion. Let me assure you I have got unfeigned admiration for your manliness. You have electrified India. There are several outstanding characteristic of yours which elevate you above the moral level of politicians in India. One of them is your superb courage. Where you differ you do not mince your words. You do not have recourse to ambiguity of phrase. You despise the precautionary loophole, dear to the cockles of opportunists. Your sympathy with the lowly is mirrored in your thought, is reflected in your speech and is translated in your proud self-abnegation. If you had chosen, you would have yourself remained in clover. You are a married man with many children to support. You have postponed material prosperity to principles and convictions.

Many people for the last few years have been talking about conscience in our country. You are the first to break lance with our Mahatma Gandhi most successfully. You have exposed the futility of the charkha with relentless reasoning. The Sabarmati Ashram which invited and shelters the inventor of mechanical improvement on the charkha is presided over by a saint who, as you showed, would boycott all machinery; who revived the doctrine of ahimsa for certain purposes and rejected it, with shrewd recognition of human limitations to mercy, when it came to the killing of mad dogs. The same Mahatma, you point out mercilessly prosecutes his crusade, with medieval religious fervour, against the fabrics from Lancashire. The cessation of the manufacture means starvation to lakhs of human

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The Die-hard Attack on British Labour.

The Baldwin Government are getting busy fighting along two fronts now, the Chinese front abroad and the Labour front at home. When during the course of the debate on the Labour amendment to the Address to the King in the House of Commons, members of the Labour Party complained that they were kept very much in the dark regarding the details of the Baldwin Government's proposed trade union legislation, Sir Douglas Hogg sought refuge in Mr. Snowden's statement that Britain was industrially doomed unless something was done to end industrial disputes. The Tory idea of ending them is to make the general strike illegal and to introduce a series of restrictions upon the political freedom of Trade Unions. The Baldwin Government will then be busy erecting trenches to safeguard Capitalism, and in manufacturing devices to cripple Organised Labour. That they should imagine that it is possible to secure industrial peace by this "legislative repression" shows how scant is their appreciation of the ability for cohesive action of the British working classes.

Their Policy.

In reply to Mr. Lansbury, who asked in the House of Commons whether Government still adhered to the undertaking given in 1921 to the Legislative Assembly regarding the employment abroad of Indian troops, Lord Stanley replied on behalf of Government that they adhered to the policy advocated by the Government of India and accepted by the Imperial Government in 1921 on the lines of the Assembly resolution. Indian rotops are, according to this policy, only to be employed outside India for defensive purposes after consultation with the Government of India, except when there was very grave emergency. The intriguing question now arises whether Downing Street considered the Chinese situation "a very grave emergency" in other words a "war emergency" and ordered the Government of India to send the troops abroad, or whether they cared to consult the latter. The Viceroy assured the Assembly that the troops would be employed only for defensive action, but the language of Lord Stanley's reply shows that the British Government regard the situation in China as a war emergency, in which the Empire's mercenaries must be ordered about wherever Imperialism wants to use them.

The Wrong Way.

It is deplorable that the authorities of the Bengal Nagpur Railway have taken the wrong way in their efforts to meet the grievances of their employees. From all accounts it is evident that the trouble between the men and their employers has taken a long time in coming to a head, and it says much for the forbearance of the men and for the prudent attitude their Union has been displaying throughout that they struck work only when at a formal meeting of the Khargpur branch of the Union formal sanction for such a step was given. The strikers are alleged to have been violent on Friday night but as the statement issued by the Agent itself admits they dispersed at first without the "local contingent of the Auxiliary Force" having to have resort to firing. Later permission was given to the Police guard to fire on a body of rioters who are reported to have attacked them and the results of police action ought certainly to be subjected to a close inquiry.

Humane Marksmanship.

The Agent's statement attributes to them very humane marksmanship only pointing out that "two shots were fired resulting in one of the rioters being injured, though not seriously." An unofficial version mentions that 'seventeen persons were injured of whom three received gun shot wounds." The resort to firing is bound to embitter further the relations between Railway Executive and the employees and the Agent's remark in his statement that their grievances regarding ill-treatment, insecurity of service, insufficiency of pay are all false shows that he chooses to adopt a stubborn attitude. Mr. Giri and other advisers of the Railwaymen's Union will, we hope, see that they fight out the issue bravely. They have been wonderfully patient and law-abiding and we have no doubt they will remain so.

An Ambiguous Section.

Is it only the ambiguity of section 101 of the Government of India Act which has prevented Government from accepting the position that Vakils can be appointed as permanent Chief Justices of High Courts of Judicature? Or it is a case of unwillingness to depart from the practice of looking up on these posts as preserves for the barristers? Had the section been interpreted in a broad-minded and liberal manner the difficulty which the Government pointed out in their reply to the resolution of Mr. Ramdas on the subject in the Council of State, would never have arisen. Parliament could hardly have gone out of its way to tell the Government of India that such an interpretation of the section was unwarranted. Their narrow outlook prevented eminent Vakils like Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, to mention two recent instances only, from holding a position which they richly deserved and would have adorned, and now that the Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State for India, who is in favour of the liberal interpretation, to make the necessary change in the Act, they may as well request him to get the Cabinet to bring up the necessary legislation immediately for Parliament's sanction.

Changed Times.

When the Montford "Reforms" were announced no body of bureaucrats was so bitterly opposed to them as the European members of the I.C.S in the Central Provinces. In a memorandum they had issued then they had expressed their opinion of the incompetency of Indians for self-government in the harshest possible language. Mr. Nelson, a member of the I.C.S. cadre in the C. P., characterised the conduct of the Nationalists in the first "reformed" Council in refusing to work the Dyarchy as "shameless effrontery." He had to withdraw the unparliamentary expression on the floor of the House. Now that Mr. Nelson is to become the Finance Member of the C. P. Government and will have as his colleagues in the Dyarchy two sturdy Nationalists in charge of the Transferred Subjects he will, we hope, recognise that times have changed and however great may still be the unwillingness of the I.C.S. Die-hards in the C. P. to co-operate with Indians, it will be better for him to admit that other times require at least other manners.

HANKOW NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

INDIAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

HEAVY BILL FOR FAR EAST VENTURE.

Matters are tending towards a crisis in Hankow, where it is reported that Anglo-Chinese negotiations have broken down once again.

China figured prominently in the House of Commons where Mr. George Lansbury questioned the Constitutional character of the use of Indian troops abroad.

In the Assembly Mr. Chamanlal tried to expose the plea of the so-called Indian interests in China; but Sir Alexander Muddiman appealed to the chair in despair.

In the House of Peers, the Japanese Foreign Mints or defined Japan's policy towards China but refrained from pronouncing anything definite on Anglo-Japanese Conversations.

JAPANESE POLICY DEFINED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Hankow.—The agreement between Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Chen has not been signed. It is believed that negotiations have been broken off.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

INTERPELLATIONS IN HOUSE OF PEERS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Tokyo.—Replying to interpellations in the House of Peers, the Foreign Minister Shidehara said that Japan's policy of non-interference in China did not mean neglecting to protect her rights and interests in China. If China attempted to recover Settlements by force of arms Japan would reconsider the situation. Britain had taken Japan into her confidence as regards two memoranda submitted to China but "prudence forbade definite pronouncement at present regarding the nature of Anglo-Japanese conversations."—Reuter.

SENDING OF INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons, to-day Mr. Lansbury asked whether Government still adhered to the undertaking given by Sir Godfrey Fell on behalf of Government in the Legislative Assembly in 1921 that the Indian troops would not be employed in service outside the external frontiers of India except for defensive purposes, and very grave emergency.

Lord Stanley replied that the policy advocated by the Government of India in 1921 on the lines of the resolution of the Indian Legislative Assembly and accepted by the Imperial Government was that except in very grave emergency the Indian army should be employed outside the Indian Empire only after consultation with the Government of India. "His Majesty's Government adhere to that policy."—Reuter.

NUMBER OF INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

NOT DIVULGING "IN PUBLIC INTERESTS."

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to a question Lord Stanley, who spoke in the absence of Earl Winterton, said that it was not in the public interest to state the number of Indian troops which had recently left for China. He added that they were despatched at the request of His Majesty's Government after consultation with the Government of India and with the latter's concurrence.—Reuter.

£ 770,000 TO MILITARY MOLOCH.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Oliver and Commander Locker-Lampson, Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill said that the total charge on the three service departments to 31st March in connection with the despatch of troops to the Far East was provisionally estimated at £770,000.—Reuter.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE MEETS

RUGBY, Feb. 14.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the December meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, a Committee consisting of Lord Cecil, De Brouckere and Titulescu is meeting in London to-morrow to draft the definition of Article II of the League Covenant, which deals with the action to be taken by the League Members in the event of war or threat of war in order to safeguard peace.—B. O. W.

INDIAN INTERESTS IN CHINA

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Chamanlal wanted information regarding the number of Indian residents in Shanghai and Hong Kong, and the value of the property held by them, and also the number of Indian lives and the value of the properties belonging to Indians lost.

The Home Member said that the information was being collected.

Mr. Chamanlal thumping his table, will the Hon. Member read it verbally to the House? Otherwise, we lose the right of putting supplementary questions. (Laughter).

Sir Alexander Muddiman: The information when laid on the table will be equally available. I will not be intimidated by the Hon. Member thumping his table. (Laughter). The remedy lies in his own hands.

Mr. Chamanlal: What is the remedy?

Sir Alexander: Consult the Legislative Rules (Laughter).

Mr. Chamanlal: Is this not evading the reply?

SEEKING CHAIR'S PROTECTION.

Sir Alexander: I seek your protection, Sir, (addressing the Chair) against such aggressions.

Sir Basil Blackett told Mr. Chamanlal that he could not make a statement on the subject of settlement with the War Office in regarding to the amounts outstanding.—A. P.

EVIDENCE OF HOSTILE PROPAGANDA.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SOVIET REPUBLIC.

RUGBY, Feb. 14.

A number of questions were asked about the relations with Russia. One was whether any communication had passed between the Soviet Republic and the Foreign Office on the subject of China. Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied in the negative.

A conservative member asked for a statement regarding the present position between this country and Russia in regard to Russia's obligations under the tarde agreement to abstain from hostile propaganda.

Mr. Locker-Lampson replied that there had been no change since the situation was last discussed in the House; but Government were keeping the matter under review. There was ample evidence of hostile propaganda by the Soviet authorities against this country and he had often complained to the Soviet representative here of such breaches of the Trade Agreement.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Samuel, Under-Secretary for Overseas Trade stated that roughly speaking this country sold to Russia in 1924 goods worth about nineteen millions sterling and in 1926 goods worth about fourteen and a half millions. The British figures of trade with Russia were down all round.—B. O. W.

PORTUGUESE RISING SEQUEL.

REBEL LEADERS TO BE TRANSPORTED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Lisbon.—Rebel leaders at Oporto and Lisbon have been rounded up, and they will be transported to the Colonies immediately.—Reuter.

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN PORTUGAL.

RUGBY, Feb. 14.

The British cruiser "Commons" and two destroyers which proceeded to Lisbon and Oporto for the protection of British interests during the revolt in Portugal, last week, have returned to Gibraltar. They state that normal conditions in Portugal are now being resumed.—B. O. W.

THE PORTENT?

"FURTHER INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT."

MR. CLYNES AGAINST TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the course of the debate on Labour amendment to the address, the Labourites admitted that they were much in the dark owing to the absence of statement on the Government position regarding Trade Union Legislation. Mr. Clynes, however, said that the proposed legislation was an unmistakable portent of a further industrial conflict and interaal unsettlement. It was futile to imagine that industrial peace could be obtained by legislative repression. He described the projected bill as a partisan measure intended as a concession to the extreme opinion and an attempt to cripple organised labour.—Reuter.

"BRITAIN DOOMED."

FEAR OF ANOTER GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Sir Douglas Hogg, in winding up the debate did not divulge Government's definite intentions, but repeated Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden's statement that unless something was done to end the industrial disputes, Britain was industrially doomed and when the authorities like Sir Henry Slesser and Sir John Simon were diametrically opposed regarding the legality of the General Strike, it was the duty of Government at least to define the law. He asked, amidst Ministerial cheers, whether if the General Strike was not illegal there was not a case for making it illegal. He referred to certain Labourite statements purporting to show that the responsible section of Trade Union leaders was preparing and advocating another General Strike. It was a heavy responsibility for any Government to allow preparations to continue without preparing to deal with it or prevent it.

LABOUR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Labour amendment was finally rejected by 313 votes to 135 and the reply to the speech from the Throne was adopted.—Reuter.

"TOO EARLY TO MAKE A STATEMENT."

RUGBY, Feb. 14.

Questions were asked in the House of Commons regarding President Coolidwe's proposals for further naval disarmament. The Premier replied that the Government was giving the proposals most earnest consideration. It was too early yet to make a statement. President Coolidge's communication was only received last Thursday night and many considerations had to be borne in mind.—B. O. W.

INDIA UNATTACHED LIST'S GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Grievances as regards conditions of service of the members of India unattached list were drawn attention to by Col. Howard Bury in the House of Commons. Lord Stanley said that Lord Birkenhead was awaiting report on the subject from the Government of India who had been asked to expedite it.—Reuter.

LONDON AGENT FOR STORES PURCHASE.

TRAVANCORE'S OFFICIAL REPUDIATION.

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

The Private Secretary to the Maharani Regent of ravancore has telegraphed to the "Madras Mail" repudiating the news published in that paper regarding the appointment of a London agent as stores Purchaser for Travancore State. The Travancore correspondent of the paper also contradicts the statement as being absolutely unfounded.—A. P.

INDIAN NAVY DEVELOPMENT

BILL IN PARLIAMENT IN A FEW WEEKS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

"Details of organisation are at present being worked out and considerable progress has been made." declared Lord Stanley in the House of Commons on behalf of Earl Winterton who is due here from India at the end of the week replying to the question as regards the development of Indian Navy, a bill in which connection, it was hoped, would be introduced in Parliament a few weeks hence.—Reuter.

I. A. R. O. SCHEME.

NO ADVERSE CRITICISM RECEIVED.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Council of State had a short sitting to-day with official business.

At question time, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, said that the progress of the scheme for the Indian Army Reserve of Officers had, so far, been satisfactory. The scheme was inaugurated in August 1926. And up to the 1st February, 1927, 379 officers and officers-designate had been accepted for the Reserve.

Replying to Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief also said that no adverse criticisms had been received on the I.A.R.O. scheme. The number of Indians who had taken advantage of the scheme was ten.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION.

Replying to a question put by the same member, Sir Mahomed Habibullah said that it was the intention of the Royal Commission on Agriculture to pay an official visit to England in summer this year. The visit to England would entail little, if any, extra expenditure as the cost of the passages would be balanced by the savings in allowances and the cost of establishment which would have to be incurred if the Commission stayed in India. It was not at present possible to state when the final report would be ready. The Commission, as at present advised, did not propose to issue any progress report.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROCEEDINGS

BILL RELATING TO FORESTS PASSED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Council of State adopted to-day the Law Member's motion referring to the Select Committee, the Bill providing that partitions and separations of interest among members of the Hindu undivided families, and other transactions among persons governed by Hindu Law shall, in certain cases, be affected by written and registered instruments. The Committee will consist of Mr. Haig, Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Khaparde, Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Mr. K. S. Roy Chowdhri and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

LIGHT HOUSE LAW.

The Bill consolidating and amending the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of Light Houses, was then placed before the Council which, on the motion of Mr. Corbett, agreed to recommend to the Assembly, reference to a joint committee of both Houses consisting of 12 members.

TRANSIT OF FOREST PRODUCE.

Mr. S. R. Das moved for consideration of the Bill relating to the transit of forest produce and the duty leviable on forest produce.

Mr. Ramdas said that the Bill was a drastic measure, notwithstanding the fact that it was a consolidating measure. The opinions of persons interested in the measure had not been elicited. The Bill took away the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in certain important matters. He wanted more time to consider the measure.

Sir Maneckje Dadabhoy said that some of the provisions were 'objectionable', but there was nothing to prevent Mr. Ramdas from bringing an amendment to the Act after this purely consolidating measure had been passed.

Sir Sankaran Nair as one who had seen the working of the Madras Forest Act both as a lawyer and as a judge supported the motion for postponment. He could not understand why appeals from a Forest Settlement Officer should not be placed before a Judicial Officer.

Mr. S. R. Das regretted his inability to comply with the request for adjournment or a Select Committee. Probably the law relating to forests required revision in certain respects, but there was no question of revision in this consolidating measure. It would be far easier to revise the Act after the consolidation than at this stage.

The Bill was then taken into consideration and, on the motion of the Law Member, after certain verbal alteration, the Bill, as amended, was passed. The Council adjourned until to-morrow.—A. P.

DEATH OF AN M. L. C.

RAJA SIR SAIYID ABU JAFAR.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15

Raja Sir Sayid Abu Jafar, M.L.C., died at Lucknow on Monday.—Free Press.

KHARAGPUR RAILWAY STRIKE.

SUGGESTION TO "MEMBER IN CHARGE OF BAYONETTING."

DAY FOR NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

On Tuesday's session of the Assembly, searching questions were put regarding the B. N. Railway strike and its sequel.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar's bill for amending the Societies Registration Act passed the second reading without any dissent.

Dewan Chamanlal has tabled an adjournment motion drawing attention to the unsatisfactory reply of Sir Charles Innes regarding the Kharagpur strike. The Congress and Nationalist parties have pledged to support the motion which will be moved on Wednesday.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

If any one had casually strayed into the visitors' gallery at eleven this morning, he would have guessed that this day's proceedings would be dull. That impression would have been irresistible even in spite of the fact that Dr. Gour had armed himself on his table with many bulky looking volumes. In fact the entire proceedings even to begin with were quite dull. That is why Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed did not think it worth his while to remain in the House although many members were very desirious of having his company after a long separation of a fortnight. Why is it, it might be asked that to-day's proceedings have not meant much of importance? It cannot be that on this non-official day no bill worth notice is coming up. By way of refutation there is Dr. Gour's Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and Mr. Kelkar's Bill with reference to company registration. There is special reason for this. This day is important for the lobbying that is being carried on and all this lobbying is for to-morrow's crisis over the Steel Protection Bill.

Yesterday Mr. Mehta in one of the ablest speeches of this session moved his very significant amendment, viz., that the Steel Protection Bill be referred back to the Select Committee. To this Sir Charles took exception and with this attitude Mr. Jinnah was in absolute agreement. If at about 3-30 last evening the closure had been applied Mr. Mehta's motion would surely have been defeated because the combined strength of the Congress and the National Parties was weaker than the combined numbers of Sir Charles and Mr. Jinnah's followers. Anyway the closure was not applied and the President decided to adjourn the House at 4-20 and thus since the discussion will be resumed to-morrow the Congress Party and its allies will have ample time to replenish their resources and strengthen their scattered forces. In this wise since last night the Congress Party has been absolutely brisk indeed. Some of the members who are out of Delhi have been wired for to come don immediately except the two members who are in the thick of the Bengal Congress Committee's melee, the rest of the holiday-makers would be in the House by to-morrow on the stroke of eleven. Therefore, in all probability Mr. Mehta's amendment would be carried. However the Congress Party is not too sure about it. That is why the Congress members are "lobbying" and not to make them become too sure of it the Government and Mr. Jinnah with his faithful few are also busy 'lobbying'. That is why till 4 p.m. none much cared for what was happening on the floor of the House. The future is on the lap of the gods and, therefore, how dare I predict what would happen to-morrow to Mr. Mehta's amendment? In all probability the amendment will be carried.

Just now a brilliant debate over Dr. Gour's Bill is proceeding. The House has heard Mr. Jayakar's most brilliant flawless and invigorating speech, which once again has won for him the reputation of being easily the ablest speaker in the House. To hear the speakers immediately following Mr. Jayakar, even men like Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar and Mr. Prakasam is certainly a disappointing experience.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 15.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Graham, replying to a question of Mr. Diwan Chaman Lal regarding the number of Bills certified by the Governor-General during 1924-26 said these were two: namely, the Indian Finance Act, 1924, and the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1925. The Indian Finance Act 1924 was presented to the Parliament on 19th May, 1924, two months after the certification of the Act. The date of presentation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1925, was not communicated to the Government of India, but the presentation presumably took place after approximately the same interval from the certification as in the case of the Finance Act, 1924. The certification in the case of the Indian Finance Act, 1924, took place on 19th March, 1924, and in the case of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1925, on 24th March, 1925. As the Governor-General made the direction referred to in the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 67 B in the case of both these Acts the assent of His Majesty was not required. Various sections of the Finance Act, 1924, became operative on the date appointed in each section. The Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1925, became operative on the date of the Governor-General's direction, namely, March 30, 1925.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: Has there been any Bill which is reserved for the assent of His Majesty?

Mr. Graham: The Princes' Protection Act only

STATUS OF FIJI INDIANS.

Replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. J. W. Bhore (Education Secretary) admitted that as the condition precedent to the appointment of the Indian deputation, the Fiji Government in the Fiji Royal "Gazette" of June, 1921, had guaranteed that the position of Indians in Fiji would in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. It was true that on the Fiji Advisory Executive Council there was not a single Indian. It was equally true that restrictions had been placed on the right of Indians to jury trial while there were no such restrictions in the case of Europeans. The Hon. Member further admitted that other restrictions had been placed on the Indians in Fiji in the matter of loitering in towns between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., while no such restriction existed in the case of Europeans.

Mr. Bhore said that applications for lanes by Indians were generally limited to 10 acres of agricultural land with 20 acres of grazing land, but if an applicant starved he had means to work a larger area. Application was seldom refused. As to any steps on the part of the Government of India in this direction, they were still in correspondence and were unable to make a statement.

ABOLITION OF POLL-TAX.

Replying to a further question of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Bhore said that representations in regard to the abolition of the poll-tax in Fiji and enlarging the municipal franchise in certain localities made by the Colonies Committee of the Government of India, and the decisions arrived at by the Colonial Office were recorded in the correspondence on the position of Indians in Fiji which has been published in the resolution of the Government of India No. 24 (Overseas dated January 12, 1927). These were matters on which the elected representatives in the local Council would be in a position to press views of the Indian community on Colonial Government, and the Government of India did not propose to take any further steps at present. It was understood that restrictions were in force regarding gun licenses and purchase of arms by Indians, but the Government of India have no information as to what precisely these restrictions were. No figures were available from which the incidence of taxation on different communities in Fiji might be compared. Indians were at present represented by one nominated member on the Fiji Legislative Council and under the decision recently arrived at by the Colonial Office will be temporarily represented by three nominated members until the necessary changes can be made in the letters patent to enable the Indian community to return three elected members to the Council.

The question of their representation on municipal councils has been referred for the consideration of the Colonial Government, and would, it is understood, be examined in the first instance by a local

(Continued on page 8.)

KHARAGPUR RAILWAY STRIKE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Committee on which the Indian community would be adequately represented.

Further questioned by the same member Mr. Bhore replied: "The Inter-Departmental Conference held in London in 1917 published certain proposals for a new assisted system of emigration to Fiji among other Colonies for public information and criticism. The assisted emigration to Fiji has not been opened and a question of enforcing the recommendations of that Conference therefore arises.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

TRAINING STARTS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Private Bills which were introduced without discussion last week, raised considerable discussion in the Legislative Assembly today. In most cases, Government was in favour of cirulating them before taking them up for consideration.

RAILWAY BOARD VACANCY.

At question time, replying to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Sir Charles Innes said that it was likely that one of the members of the Railway Board would be going on leave next summer, but the question of selecting a successor had not been considered.

He also said that the most important appointment held by Indians at present in the Railway Departments were those held by Mr. Pavry, Chief Engineer, North Western Railway, Mr. Irani, Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Mr. Hayman, Director of Finance in the Railway Board, and Mr. Gupta, Director of Establishment in the Railway Board Office. The first two officials belonged to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the last two to the Audits and Accounts Service.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Army Secretary, replying to Dr. Moonje, about the Royal Indian Marine, said that the training of boys as deck and engine-room ratings had already started on the Depot ship at Bombay, in advance of the inauguration of the Royal Indian Navy. One-third of the Commissioned Ranks in the Royal Indian Navy would be reserved, in the first instance, for Indian, provided that qualified candidates were forthcoming. All the lower ranks would eventually consist of Indians.

AERIAL SERVICE TENDERS.

Sir B. N. Mitra informed Dr. Moonje that, in the near future, Government hoped to call for tenders for aerial service in India and it was their view that one of the conditions of the contract should be that the operating company should afford training to, and opportunities for employment of, Indians in all branches of its work.—A. P.

KARAGPUR RAILWAY STRIKE

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Jogiah asked a short-notice question regarding the strike at Khargpur Railway workshop.

Sir Charles Innes gave a connected report of how the legitimate grievances were met and work was resumed on February 9th. He said that, all of a sudden, however, 600 to 800 men, on the night of February 11th after a meeting of the Labour Union, took possession of the Kharagpur Station and signal cabins and stopped all traffic. The District Magistrate, finding the police insufficient, called out the Auxiliary Force who cleared the station and the yard. Owing to the violent attitude of the strikers, it is understood that it was necessary to use bayonets, the only possible alternative to firing. Ten men were wounded, most of them only very slightly. No shots were fired by the Auxiliary Force, but the Police guarding a level crossing were severely stoned and they fired two shots wounding one of the rioters. As only a few men appeared for work in the shops on the morning of February 12th, the workshops were closed.

The Kharagpur branch of the Indian Labour Union was reported to have declared a general strike on February 12, but there had been no general response. The latest report from Kharagpur showed the situation there to be quiet.

Mr. N. M. Joshi asked for an impartial enquiry into the alleged grievances.

The Commerce Member said that he must await the Agent's report before making any further statement.

Mr. Chamanlal suggested an enquiry into the bayonetting resorted to.

The Commerce Member said that this did not concern the railways.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: Will the "Hon. Member in charge of bayonetting" make the enquiry?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: It is curious to be called by that designation (Laughter). However, when the report comes, I will see what action is necessary.

BILLS FOR CIRCULATION.

Mr. C. Duraiswami Aiyanger moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, be referred to a Select Committee with instruction to report on or before March 1st.

Mr. Dunnett pointed out certain legal and administrative difficulties which would arise if the principle of the Bill was accepted.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved the circulation of the Bill to elicit opinion.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, while admitting that certain improvements would be effected by the proposed Bill, suggested that as Government, in cases like this, would necessarily consult the local Governments and High Courts, the motion for circulation should be agreed to.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar said that he was surprised to find that the suggestion for circulation emanated from Dr. Gour who was all "for rushing through his own Bills". (Laughter).

The House agreed to the motion for circulation.

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub moved that his Indian Succession Act Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, in moving for the circulation of the Bill to elicit opinion, said that this was not an urgent matter. There were conflicting decisions which required time for consideration by the public.

Mr. C. Duraiswami Iyengar supported the motion for reference to a Committee and opposed the motion of the Home Member.

Mr. Allison, endrosing the Home Member's view said that the High Courts, other than that of Allahabad, should be given an opportunity to express their opinion.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub agreed to the circulation and wanted the withdrawal of his motion.

The President reminded the Deputy President that if he withdrew his motion, the Bill could not be circulated (Laughter).

Mr. Yakub, amending his remarks, agreed to the circulation, which was accepted by the House.—A. P.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar moved the second reading of the Bill amending the Societies Registration Act with a view to its including political bodies and associations. He paid a tribute to the utility of the Act, but instanced its narrow operation by pointing out that the Servants of India Society had been refused registration in two provinces. If Mr. Gokhale had started a society of domestic servants and a training of governesses society, they would have been admissible for registration; but because Mr. Gokhale wanted the society to train future Governors, (laughter) it could not be registered.

Dr. Gour while agreeing with the object of the Bill referred to the ambiguity of the expression public utility and moved for a Select Committee.

The Home Member assured the House that he was very anxious for the dissemination of political education (hear, hear) and desired to help societies to do that. The object of the Bill however, he thought, was to help missionary bodies like the Servants of India Society and others to have a corporate existence to hold property and have other advantages of incorporation. This, he thought, could be secured even now under the Indian Companies Act, 1913. Had this been tried, he asked

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru said they had not tried to register the Servants of India Society under the Companies Act but it was registered under the Charitable Societies Act.

MR. KELKAR'S RETORT.

The Home Member agreed to the principle of the Bill.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar expressed his inability to dispel Dr. Gour's "dense ignorance." (Laughter). No self-respecting political body would get itself registered under the Companies Act.

Mr. Cocke intervening said that the European Association was registered under Section 2 of the Companies Act.

Mr. Kelkar: Then I suspect your association is mainly concerned with pounds, shillings and pence. (Laughter.) I have not got that sordid idea in seeking registration.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

NEW DELHI, February 15.

The Home Member, replying, was surprised that any slur should be held to attach the registration under the Companies Act.

DR. GOUR'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Dr. Gour's motion for a Select Committee was defeated and the motion, for a second reading, was agreed to.

When Clause II was put to the vote, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar expressed the opinion that political associations and societies would not be registered under the Companies Act and that they would prefer the compendious provision of the Societies Act to elaborate the machinery of the Companies Act. A limited company must have a share capital, which these associations could not be expected to have. Moreover, there would be complication in their having to submit accounts and having them supervised. (Official Benches, Laughter). Personally the speaker was opposed to any political association being registered under the present system of Government, but those which wanted to be registered should be permitted by law.

The Home Member asked how these associations could, without corporate existence, hold property.

Mr. Kelkar's Bill was then passed without amendment.

This is the first non-official Bill to be passed by the Third Assembly and that, without dissent.

LAND ACQUISITION AMENDMENT.

MR. KELKAR PRAYS FOR ASSEMBLY'S BLESSING.

Mr. Kelkar moved for the circulation of the Bill amending the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. It was intended, he said, to minimise the inequity and the consequent discontent which marked the operation of the Land Acquisition Act. He wanted the Assembly merely to bless the measure so that the opinions of interested persons and public bodies might be ascertained.

Mr. Bhore said that the changes contemplated were of a revolutionary character. The Bill wanted to substitute Judicial Courts and Provincial Councils for the local Government to decide the purposes of public needs.

Mr. Greenfield objected to the arbitration procedure outlined in the Bill.

MOTION FOR CIRCULATION CARRIED.

Mr. Abdul Aziz (Official, Punjab) said that a good many officials had experience of the Land Aequisition Act, and he for one did not see anything constructive in the proposals contained in the Bill.

Sir Alexander Muddiman did not want to speak on the principle of the bill which had been exhaustively dealt with, but he entered his emphatic protest against the grave reflections contained in the statement of "Objects and Reasons" against District Judges both Indian and British.

Mr. Kelkar gave up his right of reply, and the motion for circulation was then carried.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT.

Sir Hari Singh Gour was cheered, as he moved the consideration of his Bill to amend and repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908. He recalled the history of his Bill.

His present bill was a diluted measure. It did not propose total repeal and met all the reasonable objections of the Government. It gave the right of appeal to persons convicted under this special law. It did not modify the Executive powers relating to non-British subjects, and merely extended the protection of the 'habeas corpus' act to British subjects.

Mr. Tonkinson in opposing the motion, said that the two proposals contained in the Bill had no connections with each other.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: Every connection.

Mr. Tonkinson in opposing the motion said it was a pernicious example of tactics on the part of Sir Hari Singh to have two distinct and separate proposals included in one Bill. This would prevent the proper discussion of the recommendations.

MR. JAYAKAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Jayakar supported Sir Hari Singh Gour. Mr. Tonkinson had admitted the procedure of bills covering two separate laws. These were pieced together by Dr. Gour rightly, as they were the last traces of repressive laws, and were dealt with by the Repressive Laws Committee. The atmosphere of 1908 was different from that under which they were privileged to live now. Power was placed in the hands of the Local Governments absolutely and arbitrarily. If he had been sitting on Government benches, he would have been willing in the year 1927 to part with the powers given to Local Governments in 1908. But Government did not change its opinion as readily as non-Officials did. (Laughter.) Dr. Gour's bill was a humble and modest plea. When political conditions produced turbulence, the mind of the executive officials was bound to get clouded, and the more the abnormal time, the greater was the need to deposit in the High Court and not in the local Government power to define a criminal.

MR. IYENGAR'S MINIMUM.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar held that time and again both in England and in India, bills had amended more than one act. He would urge the repeal of the whole Act, but Dr. Gour's proposal was the minimum.

The motion was for a microscopic reform. Indeed, it was the bare minimum of what they wanted.

Mr. Prakasam argued against Mr. Tonkinson's argument regarding the right of appeal. He asked who was the Governor-General-in-Council referred to. It was all the Home Member who in these matters was the Governor-General-in-Council. (Laughter.)

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when the Steel Protection Bill would be further discussed.—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY'S DECISION.

NEW DELHI, February 15.

The Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly met this evening, to consider its attitude towards the Steel Protection Bill and other matters.

It is understood there was some discussion over the incident this afternoon, as a result of which no conclusive stage could be reached in regard to Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill.

Dewan Chaman Lal next asked for the Party's support for the motion of adjournment, the notice of which he had given to draw the attention to the unsatisfactory reply of Sir Charles Innes to the oral question by Mr. Jogiah this morning in regard to the Kharagpur strike of the Railway staff.

The Party resolved to support the motion for adjournment and ask for the support of other parties in the Assembly.—Free Press.

B. N. RAILWAY STRIKE.

CONGRESS PARTY TO BACK ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

NEW DELHI, February 15.

The situation created by the B.-N. Ry. strike will come up before the Assembly again to-morrow. The Congress Party this evening, decided to back the adjournment motion on this question by Messrs. Chaman Lal and M. K. Acharya. The party also decided that in the event of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment on Steel Bill recommitting it to Select Committee is defeated, questions of whether the alternative schemes proposed by Mr. Chetty or Mr. Jamnadas Mehta be supported during the consideration of the clauses of the Bill would be decided upon, after consultation with the Nationalists. The Congress Party decided with regard to the proposed supplementary grant for civil aviation to support Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's motion to refuse the grant altogether.—A. P.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to railway strike telegrams to and from Kharagpur and connected offices are subject to delay.

RAILWAY STRIKE ADJOURNMENT.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S SUPPORT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Nationalist Party, it is understood, will support the motion of Dewan Chaman Lal for the adjournment of the House to call the attention to the situation created by the continuance of the Kharagpur Strike of the Railway Staff and the refusal of the Government of India to interfere in the dispute in any manner as stated by Sir Charles Innes at the question hour. The opinion of the leaders of the Nationalist Party on the answer of Sir Charles Innes to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is that it is disappointing and highly unsatisfactory, but no decision has been reached as to the exact manner in which the expression should be given to the disappointment.

The Congress Party is, as was the case last year, for the rejection of the demand for the Railway Board in its entirety. The Nationalist Party may, however, considering that the demand would be automatically certified take the attitude that a token cut would be sufficient. No decision, however, has been reached.—Free Press.

ORIYA-SPEAKING TRACTS.

MR. DAS' SUPPORT TO AMALGAMATION RESOLUTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A. in supporting the resolution on amalgamation of Oriya speaking races in Legislative Assembly said:—

"Sir, I appreciate very much the elougistic terms in which the Hon'ble the Home Member has spoken of the past glories of my country. Sir, I may also observe here that the Oriya public appreciated very much the visit of the Hon'ble the Home Member during last November to Orissa. Some of us took that opportunity to wait on him on a deputation to discuss this very vital problem, so vital to the Oriya race, and the Hon'ble the Home Member at the time pointed out the financial aspects of the question that may have to be faced if amalgamation with Bihar would be attained. At the very time the Governor of Bihar also delivered a speech at a Durbar in Cuttack where he mentioned "The decision does not rest with this Government and correspondence is still in progress, so I can say nothing definite except that if the verdict is that this Province should undertake these additional responsibilities and that cours e commends itself to the Legislative Council (since important financial considerations are involved), we shall not demur." The Hon'ble the Home Member has just now referred to the views of the Bihar Government and said that they do demur to the financial aspect of the case. Sir, Sir William Vincent, while he was Home Member, at that time assured the former Imperial Legislative Council that on behalf of the Government of India—this was in 1920—"I am quite prepared, however, if I can secure the sanction of His Excellency in Council to this course to have a full investigation of the facts to ascertain the view of the Local Government and prepare such materials for the use of the new Governments as may assist them in arriving at a just decision in this matter." This was in the Imperial Council. Since then the Government of India had appointed the Phillip-Duff Commission and that led to the correspondences which the Hon'ble the Home Member mentioned to ascertain the views of the Provincial Governments.

DEEP STUDY OF PROBLEM.

Sir, if I were to follow my own personal inclination I would rather support and vote for the resolution of my Hon. friend Pandit Nilkantha Das. But for the last three or four years I have been taking part in the political problems of my province. I have gone into this problem very thoroughly; and I have seen the difficulties which will face the Government if we press immediately for a separate administration for Orissa or even for that ephemeral thing what is described in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report as a "sub-province." For the present, therefore, in my opinion I have no alternative but to support the amendment moved by my friend Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh. Thereby the Government of Bihar and Orissa do not commit themselves to any financial burden. As matters stand, the former Orissa division in the province of Bihar and Orissa is at present divided into two divisions and one has been made into a political division and we incidentally find that one of the British districts of Orissa, the district of Angul, is placed in that political division. There will be another resolution on the subject in this House later on this day and we can then discuss why a British district has been so placed under a Political Agent. But thereby the task of the Commissioner of Orissa has been very much lightened as he is at present in charge only of four districts in Orissa. If the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts are transferred from the Madras Presidency, and the Central sub-division, a part of the Midnapore district which we claim as Oriya speaking tracts in the Midnapore division are transferred from Bengal, and the Phuljhar, Khariar, Padmapur and Malkhorda sub-divisions from the Central Provinces are transferred to Orissa division including a portion of the Chaibassa district of the Chota Nagpur division, then the Commissioner of Orissa will not be at all over worked; he will find sufficient work for himself. At the same time, it will not involve any additional financial burden on the Government of Bihar and Orissa. While we are discussing this problem, I would take the opportunity of suggesting to the Hon'ble the Home Member and what was suggested to him at Cuttack by our deputation that if the financial position is to be determined, why should the Central Government not appoint a small committee consisting of some government officials and some representatives of Bihar and Orissa, which culd go into the question thoroughly. I am quite emphatic that the present proposition wha It submitted now (before the House) will not put any additional financial burden on the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Sir, the problem of a separate administration for Orissa is a much more difficult one; and even if this House were to pass the amendment of my friend Mr. Ranga Iyer which has just been ruled out of order in the shape of a resolution, it would probably be matter of decades to give effect to the same. And in my own opinion, even a resolution of this House cannot bring about much radical changes unless there is a separate commission that goes thoroughly into the problem. That might take another twenty-five years inspite of Mr. Lionel Curtis' special advice to the Government on its advantages. Redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis may not satisfy other races in India. The people of Orissa will be quite satisfied to be separated on a linguistic basis; but at present that is not the subject matter of our discussion. Nobody knows it more thoroughly than the Hon'ble the Home Member, for his long connection with the old government of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and thereafter with the Central Government would have enabled him to know, how we Oriyas were made a catspaw in the hands of different Viceroys and how against our own will we were transferred and tied to the tail of Behar and found ourselves there. We were then given hopes of various things; we were promised sea ports and are third interest in the Province; those promises stand unfulfilled, I have mentioned elsewhere, on public platforms and I mention also here that the present Bihar and Orissa Government are constituted mostly of officials who came from the Eastern Bengal Province, who never know the long contention and agitation that the people of Orissa carried on to have a separate province. These officials have shown little respect to the traditions and peculiar situation of my race. If my Hon'ble friend, the Home Member had had his own way, he would have seen us in 1912 constited as a separate province, as Assam got herself one. But unfortunately the Bihar people had to be satisfied; the sentiment of the whole Bengali nation was against partition of Bengal; they were to be united; so the Oriyas were made scape-goats and sacrificed for the Biharees. And what have we got Biharees. But the capital of Bihar Patna, to-day? I have my best friends among is 600 miles away from Cuttack, the capital of Orissa. The administration of Bihar and Orissa have little time to see into the conditions of Orissa; and therefore Mr. M. S. Das, an ex-minister of that province, wrote a note which was submitted before the Muddiman Committee on Reforms, where he mentioned that Orissa should be separately and specially treated.

I do not think it will be necessary to move against separate Resolutions in the provincial Legislative Councils of Bihar and Orissa or the Central Provinces or Madras for the amalgamation of any portion of Oriya speaking tracts with natural Orissa. Already in 1921 under the new reformer administration the Bihar and Orissa Council had passed such a Resolution. In Madras where there are few Oriya Councillors, they find themselves at advantage; they get very little sympathy from the non-official Members of the Madras Council and even from that Government, and the reason is well-known."—A.P.

SHARE BROKERS' PROTEST MEETING.

RESOLUTIONS FOR 16D.

The following resolutions have been sent to the Secretary of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to be placed before the general meeting of the members of the Exchange to be held tomorrow to discuss the Currency question:

This extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association resolves that—

(1) The members of this Association do not favour the opinion of the president Mr. K. R. P. Shroff as expressed by him in our meeting of 11th February that the 18d. ratio is favourable to the country in general.

(2) This Association is of opinion that by stabilising the Exchange ratio at 1s. 6d. industry and agriculture will suffer much and on the other hand foreign industries will prosper. This Association, therefore, most humbly requests the Government of India and the Hon. members of the Legislative Assembly to stabilise the Exchange ratio at 16d. by keeping the country's good in mind and not to go astray in deference to the opinions of some interested parties.

(3) This Association tenders its thanks to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and other leaders of the country who have sponsored the cause of the country and have frustrated the deep game of the Finance Member.

(4) The copies of these resolutions should be sent to the Viceroy, the Finance Member and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

To be moved by Amrutlal Popatlal and seconded by Motilal Bawalal.

UNHAPPY JAPAN.

HEAVY TOLL OF SNOW STORMS.

20 HOUSES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Tokio.—Snowstorms were responsible for 62 persons being killed, 29 missing and 113 hoses destroyed in the Nigata Prefecture.

40 persons have been killed, 18 injured and 78 buildings have been destroyed in the Toyama Prefecture.—Reuter.

NAVAL RATIO PROBLEM.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Tokyo.—Replying to questions in the House of Peers, Premier Wakatsuki said that "unless there is a marked change in the Japanese international position in the world's general condition, Japan must maintain her present strength on land and sea." The reply is particularly interesting in view of the Navy Minister's statement to the press that Japan favoured the recent American proposals, provided an agreement was concluded on a fair principle so as not to affect Japan's national defence.—Reuter.

PREMIER ON COOLIDGE'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Replying to questions regarding the British attitude towards President Coolidge's naval disarmament proposals, Mr. Baldwin declined to say more than these were receiving most earnest consideration, and it was too early to make a statement on them.—Reuter.

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN.

KING AMANULLAH'S TOLERANT RULE.

DELHI, February 14.

Before a large audience, mostly of students, Mr. A. D. Patwardhan, lately pilot of Afghan Air Force read a paper on "Present Afghanistan" in St. Stephen's College Hall this evening.

Mr. Patwardhan said that there had been a great revolution in Afghanistan within the last few years in matters of the uplift of that country. One ambition of the Afghans was to make Kabul a Geneva of Asia. The country was fastly being developed under the supervision of European experts and was being opened for commerce by road development. The one aim of the Amir was to create respect for life and property throughout country and he was ecastantly striving towards it.

TOLERANCE.

The Afghan had respect for foreigners and tolerance for other religions. Hindus enjoyed equal privileges with their Muslim brothers and were allowed to take out religious processions. Music was not objected to before all minor Mosques, but was stopped before Juma Masjid during five prayer hours. None objected to music if played in adjoining houses to the mosques. Cow processions for slaughter were a thing unknown in Afghanistan and it was the one wish of the Amir that cows should not be slaughtered. There were many temples and Gurudwaras in Afghanistan.

EDUCATION.

Education in Afghanistan was compulsory, and French and German were taught in higher classes. There was a college at Kabul and special attention was paid to military training which was conducted by German and Turkish officers. The Air Force was under Russian supervision though most of the Departments of State, and specially that of the industry, were under Western control. Afghan officers were at the head to keep close watch over all their activities in national interest.

SWADESHI.

Woollen industry and that of carpets was protected and all Government officials were compulsorily to use Afghan-made cloth. This was to set the example for encouraging home industries. The speaker concluded by saying that although the Afghan Government was of monarchical type, the Amir ruled and governed with constant consultations with his people in this way. It could be called a Government by the people, a democracy.—A. P.

"SISTER OF MERCY" FOR THE HELPLESS.

CALCUTTA, February 14.

"When the babel of political controversy is hushed, when the tumult of platform and sensations of the Press have passed into the realm of forgetfulness, which is their destined abode, the name of the Countess of Lyton will continue to be remembered among us as that of a sister of mercy, who never spared herself when there was a call from the helpless sufferers," said Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor presiding over the prize-giving at Bethune College this afternoon.

Prof. Sircar referred to the needs of the college and said the Legislature should not refuse to vote the funds necessary for the long-delayed development of the College which is the only undernominational college for women among a population of forty-five millions, including Assam and Behar.—Free Press.

MOTILALJI'S LOYALTY

SUBMITS TO MAJORITY VIEW

VOTING ON RATIO BILL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in a statement says that though he was for free voting for the Congress Party on the Ratio Bill, as much could be said on both side, he had loyally submitted to the majority decision. He would state his views on the ratio question on the floor of the House when the time came.—A. P.

SWARAJ SABHA ACTIVITIES.

FREE VOTING ADVOCATED.

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The publicity Secretary, Swarajya Sabha, Delhi wires as follows:—

Efforts of capitalists have put a new life in the activities of the Swaraj Sabha. A well attended meeting was held on Saturday evening wherein the Secretary submitted his report on the general opinion with regard to the ratio controversy. The decision of the All India Congress was again made a point of criticism, and it was feared that party voting will have a harmful effect endangering the liberty of conscience.

A deputation was formed to exchange views with the Assembly member and advocate free voting. The deputation is visiting prominent members and expects good results. Special lectures are being arranged.

WORK WITH CONGRESS LEADERS.

DR. HARDIKAR'S SUGGESTION. TO "SAK."

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary of the Hindustan Seva Dal, suggests to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, in the course of a letter to work with the leaders of the Congress and to help them in the speedy attainment of India's destiny. Dr. Hardikar points out that for the purpose of spreading propaganda and education among the masses in matters of the speedy attainment of Swaraj, it would be most desireable to strengthen the Dal for that purpose instead of creating a new organisation.

He further urges Mr. Saklatvala to lay before the public a plan of mass organisation—factory and farm labour—as well as the broad lines on which non-parliamentary form of Government suggested by Mr. Saklatvala is to be formulated, and to give the country an opportunity to discuss the same before the All-India Committee is convened to consider it.

DENSE FOG ENVELOPS ENGLISH CHANNEL.

STEAMERS SINK.

RUGBY, Feb. 14.

Throughout the week, dense fog enveloped the English Channel, ten vessels being involved in collisions. Two small steamers sank, but no lives were lost. Conditions are improved to-day, but there is the visibility of only a few feet at the Thames mouth. Last night and to-day there was a thick intermittent fog over London and a large part of England. The crew which abandoned the Swedish steamer "Framnas" yesterday when she was believed to be sinking after a collision off Dungeness have returned to her and are making for Dover.

The cross channel steamer, the "Maid of Kent", struck the gantry marking the sunken blockship when entering the Dover harbour last night, but only slight damage was done. When the vessel reached the quayside the 365 passengers on board cheered the Captain for the skilful handling of the vessel in difficult conditions. Several craft went ashore around the coasts.—B. O. W.

HULL COLLISION.

HEART-RENDING SCENES

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The terrific impact of the trains, head on, shook the neighbouring houses. The scene was appalling. Two battered engines, interlocked, hissed out volumes of steam, while woodwork was split into pieces. As the less injured persons tried to batter their way to freedom, children were screaming with terror, and one schoolboy had his head cut off. Hitherto eight bodies have been recovered. At least, thirty persons have been injured. Nurses and doctors of the workhouse hospital adjoining the railway leaped over the walls and rushed to the help of the injured. They knocked a hole in the workhouse wall, and took in casualties.

A curious coincidence is that a railway collision had occurred in the same spot ten days ago when four persons were injured.—Reuter.

10 CASUALTIES.

The death-roll in the Hull collision is hitherto ten.—Reuter.

RACIAL PREJUDICE IN EXCELSIS.

ROUGH HANDLING OF RESPECTABLE INDIANS.

INCIDENT AT PATNA.

MUZAFARPUR, Feb. 15.

An interesting incident occurred last night at Patna. Hakim Ajmal Khan, who had been here in connexion with the securing of funds for the Delhi National College, was to leave by the seven o'clock express. Sir Ali Imam, Sir Fakhruddin and others had come to the station to see him off. As the train came into the station, Hakimji's servant entered one of the second-class compartments and wanted to lower one of the upper berths. In the compartment there were three Europeans and they took objection. They would not allow any berth to be lowered.

Thereupon, Mr. Safdar Imam, Barrister, son of Sir Ali Imam entered the compartment and politely insisted on lowering the upper berth. One European got enraged and began roughly to handle Mr. Safdar. Mr. Safdar returned the blows. Another European jumped up. Mr. Hyder Imam, Barrister, another son of Sir Ali Imam, came to the rescue of his brother who was alone encountering the attacks of both the Europeans. Timely intervention by Sir Ali Imam ended the quarrel and the Europeans gave way.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA OF NABHA'S AFFAIRS.

PT. MOTILAL GIVES UP BRIEF.

DELHI, Feb. 15.

It is learned that soon after the Gauhati Congress Pandit Motilal returned, the papers of the Maharaja of Nabha informing the Maharaja that he would no longer act for him as his legal adviser in the matter of grievances against the Government of India.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE IN HERZGOVINA AND DALMATIA.

GREAT DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Vienna.—Considerable loss of life and damage to property have occurred as a result of an earthquake in Herzgovina and Dalmatia. Twelve deaths are reported from Sarajevo and many have been killed in Metkovio.

In Dalmatia nineteen shocks were recorded in the course of twenty minutes. Communication by telephone and telegraph with Herzgovina has been cut off.—Reuter.

POSTPONED "SINE DIE."

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The All-India Conference of Journalists which was fixed to be held in Delhi in the first week of March, has been postponed 'sine die'.

Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Secretary of the Upper India Journalists' Association, in announcing the postponement, points out that a large number of the Journalists who were invited to attend the Conference have expressed their inability to be present in Delhi at such a busy time as March when, besides the Central Legislature, the various Provincial Councils would be engaged in Budget discussions.—A. P.

NEW SETTLEMENT RATES IN BIJOLA.

KISANS PERTURBED.

AJMERE, Feb. 15.

Kisans in Bijola (Mewar) are much agitated over the new settlement rates recently promulgated.

The Revenue Settlement Officer had a conversation with some of the public workers and the official paid a tribute to the good work done by Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhari to improve sanitation and education among the masses. The Revenue Officer declared that they had been able to do a good lot for the Kisans for social reform.

As a result of the interview some proposals were put forward and the Kisans have agreed, with certain reservations, to abide by them. Since February 6, the collection of revenue has commenced in some places.—Free Press.

HEALTH OF S. C. BOSE.

NO CHANGE IN MEDICAL OPINION.

RANGOON, February 15.

Dr. Sunil Bose left to-day for Calcutta by "Angora" after the medical examination of his brother Mr. Subhas Bose. No details regarding the examination are yet available but so far as is known there is no substantial change in the medical opinion regarding the condition of Mr. Subhas Bose who is still in Rangoon.—A. P.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK EXHIBITION.

"Chronicle" Photo.
His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Wilson, opened the Fourth Bombay Baby Week Exhibition on Monday.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A section of the Exhibition where proper methods of preparing infants' food were demonstrated.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SAKLATVALA.

(Continued from page 6.)

souls—but of White epidermis. That does not perturb the apostle of 'ahimsa'.

No one before you durst look the Mussalman straight in the face with unsimulated sympathy. You appear to own a fellow-feeling with his many and direct ways. Hence the tears in some newspapers. When the Moslem is found to be in the wrong you will not prevaricate. You will not take shelter behind a plausible subterfuge—loss of all influence with him.

The way in which you remember figures and deliver your shower of statistics extorts admiration. The thread of your arguments you do not allow to be broken by tumultuous cheering. For hours on end you speak without a lapse or slip or want of the word that hits the mark. When Englishmen of renown admire your eloquence an Indian's encomium becomes a piece of supererogation, if not impertinence.

You will, however, be soon leaving us. I want you to enlighten us on your Communism or convert us to it. Are you quite sure of your moral ground when you throw in your lot with new Russia? It it not a fact that truth about the internal conditions in the land is strangled or is permitted to percolate only like the "sweeting" of a dyke wall? Why does your Russia bang the door in the face of honest enquirers? This 'purdah' observance—is it calculated to generate intelligent confidence? Twice I was refused pass-port once in Teheran, the other time at Kabul, to cross into your comrades' territory.

We in India are perplexed. We do not love the British. No bondsman loves his master. But who or what can arrest at times our respecting them? Judge their phenomenal patience. Can you expect a tithe of their forbearance towards your gas ous vitriol in Moscow? Can you indulge in it with non-chalant impunity anywhere out of this British Commonwealth?

We want light, honestly, hand on heart. Here I have the "Weekly News Bulletin" published by your U.S.S.R. "Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries." Contrast it, for instance, with the article by a Russian on "Soviet Foreign Policy" in the latest number of the "Slavonic Review." I have several Russian friends and thanks to the Moscow Government I correspond with them on antiquity and orientalia, but they would not discuss politics, nor like me to see things for myself. Why still this infantile coyness when your Russia is now ten years old? Is it not true the fruit of a man's labour is not allowed to be reaped by him in Russia? Any one who has the misfortune to earn more than the equivalent of our ten thousand rupees has to part with it? Has he not?

You started the campaign against the despatch of India's troops to protect 'inter alia' Indian interests. Are there not a thousand Indians in Shanghai? Would you see their property worth lakhs destroyed and their lives jeopardised because measures to safeguard them would entail safety for the relatives of just those Lancashire people for whom you evince humane regard?

And this Soviet of yours, does it not aim at world domination? Could you tell me how it got possession of the Central Asian Khanats? Is it a fib the ex-Amir of Bokhara has been telling that rather than that his country should pass into Bolshevik hands he would have handed over his immense treasures to India's Viceroy? Are not people in the heart of Russia still leaning towards England? How did the Russians get possession of Armenia and Azerbaijan? How have they retained them? How have they emerged after ten years of blood and fire? Have they not been retracing their steps? But for the hope of getting to their side the millions of Chinese and Indians, would they not reverse he engine of their revolutionary locomotive?

You at times quiver with righteous indignation. That makes you kin with us. You do not put on the pose of an unfeeling superman. You do not dissemble. If anything, you are a maladroit diplomat. An English Bishop told us yesterday of the limitations to verbal truth. You would appear to favour violence, prefer it to craft and machination. I want your honest soul to study the comparative virtues of the world-philosophies of London and Moscow. Both are bad, perhaps. But where does evil preponderate? I ask you to strike a balance after your heart of probity and simple reasoning,—no subtle play of bewildering phrases. Our mind in India is yet open. Your transparent sincerity will disarm resentment.

Yours Co-religiously,
G. K. NARIMAN.

ABDUL RASHID BROUGHT TO DELHI.

MENTAL EXPERT TO GIVE EVIDENCE

DELHI, February 15.

Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Shraddhanand was brought here this morning from Lahore under police guard. He had been sent to the Lahore Lunatic Asylum a fortnight back and had been kept under medical observation. The mental expert from Lahore will be examined when the case is resumed before the Sessions Judge.—A. P.

MOTHER SHOT DEAD BY SON.

DUE TO DISAGREEMENT OVER SON'S ENGAGEMENT.

BANGALORE, Feb. 15.

Mr. James Hugonin, the accused arrested in connection with the death of his mother has confessed. The mother did not view with favour James' engagement to one Miss May Rowlatt and the wedding day fixed originally in January had been successively postponed. On the day before the murder the mother of Miss Rowlatt had invited James to join her restaurant business by investing Rs. 2,000 in it. When James mentioned this to his mother, the altercation ensued as a result of which the old woman was shot dead by her son. Hugonin is of French descent and is 30 years of age.—Free Press.

PANIC IN INDORE.

COLLECTOR'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 14.

The Indore State is well-known for the entente cordiale which subsists between Hindus and Mahomedans. Most of the Hindu and Mahomedan festivals here pass off in harmony and it has been a pleasing sight to see both the communities participating in each others celebration. Since the assasination of Swami Shradhanand at Delhi and the meeting which was held in the Lal Juna theatre by the local Arya Samajists and a few leading Brahmins under the leadership Mr. Pant Vaidya and others, these friendly relations had become a little strained. To-day the Arya Samajists with some ladies were passing in a procession and as they passed the Nayapura Mosque, the Mahomedans residing in the neighbourhood protested at the playing of music. The Arya Samajists did not pay heed to the protest and there was a fracas. It soon took a serious shape and the mob consisting of Mahomedans attacked in a body, the house in which Mr. Mr. Thakur Balwant Singh, the Subha of Indore, resided. The place was set on fire and people were mercilessly attacked, firearms were freely used, and about six persons lost their lives. About 25 were seriously wounded and immediately taken to the Tukojirao Hospital. It is said there are six of these admitted patients who are lying in a precarious condition of health. One officer of the Fire Brigade has also lost his life. There were many strong cases in which Brahmin lads returning from school were attacked and some had to be taken to the hospital. All sensible Indorians deplore these communal troubles and regard them as a disgrace for the good name of Indore.

Mr. Thakore Balwant Singh is an enthusiastic Arya Samajist and since his trusfer to the capital city of Holkar has been taking very active part in the functions of the Arya Samaj. There is a general panic here and shops in the city are closed. Mr. Thakore Balwant Singh has been in State service for a long time. There was a break in his service but since 1920 he has been Subha (collector) of Mandeshwar.

He was appointed Subha of Indore in the year 1924 and he was for a long time a Subha or collector of Mahidpur. He was very unpopular in the districts. There was a departmental enquiry held against him and strictures were passed on his high-handed conduct. Justice J. F. Treasurywala when he was second Judge of the High Court was specially deputed from Indore by the late Diwan Mr. Narsinghrao to hold an enquiry and he passed strictures on the conduct of this officer. Notwithstanding all these orders passed against him, Mr. Balwant Singh was promoted to the Subhaship of Indore and the ex-Maharajah's Government also decorateed him with the medal of Mumtazin Bahadur.

POLICE RESTORE ORDER.

(From a Corrospondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 15.

An echo of yesterday's riots was heard this morning before the hospital. A Moslem Police Inspector on duty and one Hindu are wounded. Mounted police rushed to the scene and controlled the mob. Carrying of sticks is prohibited. All schools are closed. Policemen are stationed at short intervals throughout the city. Military Force guarded the town patrolling all night. The situation is well in hand. Police arrangements are adequate and quite satisfactory. Navapura looks gloomy and isolated.

BLACKETT'S BOMBSHELL.

WHY THE BANK RATE HAS BEEN RAISED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The public of Bombay has been really surprised at another attack on their trade by raising up of the official Bank rate of the Imperial Bank.

The Maximum Bank rate last year when the trade demand was greater than this year, was only 6 per cent. And the present rise is merely due to the contraction of currency that has been done by the Government ostensibly to withdraw surplus funds that were lying unemployed, but really to create monetary tightness with a view to force the exchange banks to get remittances from London.

The Government plea cannot hold good at the present movement when money is actively in demand and the Imprial Bank rate has been forced up from 4 per cent in less than six weeks.

The Government has also not stood up to this announcement of last year that the Paper Currency will advance to the Imperial Bank Rs. 4 crores at 6 per cent. against local bills discounted before the Bank rate was raised to seven. Even this arrangement has not been fulfilled and the Imperial Bank has raised its rate to 7 per cent without getting the four crores from Paper Currency.

It is, therefore, quite evident that the Government wants to raise exchange to 1.6 3/16 exchange before the ratio discussion comes up before the Assembly. There is really a tug of war going on. The Exchange Banks are not willing to take 2d risk in exchange by getting remittances from London, and are rather inilined to pay higher interest here owing to the postponement of the ratio question, and it is the trade and the tax payer who suffer the most while the Imperial Bank adds to its profits made by squeezing higher interest charge.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the question of Ratio must be brought up and decided as early as possible otherwise the Government must inflate the currency by 32 crores already contracted under a plea that no longer exists.

Our trade and industries are already suffering actuely by foreign rivals who have great facilities from their Government. Is our Government going to give them protection and patronage by 8 per cent. Bank rate? I hope not.—Yours. etc.

MULRAJ KURSONDAS.

INFLUENZA IN BOMBAY.

NO REASON FOR APPREHENSION.

WHAT THE DOCTORS THINK?

Is there influenza in Bombay? This question is on every-body's lips now for the last few days and those who had the sad experience of losing their near and dear ones in the last influenza epidemic are once again anxiously enquiring what is going to happen. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" went round the city enquiring prominent members of the medical profession as to what they thought of the impending epidemic and he was invariably told in all quarters that there was no reason for apprehension so far. A doctor who has the honour to be the president of a medical institution in the city was of opinion that influenza was not preventible if it made a sudden stride on the city. It would take the city unawares in spite of all the precautions and go by itself after taking a dreadful toll. It was due to various causes over which medical men had no control.

ANOTHER DOCTOR PESSIMISTIC.

Another well-known doctor who wished to remain annonymous was equally pessimistic. He described the dreadfully insanitary condition of the city, viz., its slums, dust, smoke, overcrowding, unsatisfactory drainage and bad food stuff and said he was surprised that influenza and other such epidemic had not set in spite of numerous facilities afforded by the above causes. It was the merciful hand of god that kept up the city rather than the efforts of its civic fathers or the municipal or Port Officers. It was a frighttfully dirty and insanitary city in spite of all the tall talk of the municipal executive and no amount of extraneous measures such as reporting of the cases of influenza on the steamers to the port officer and quarantining of steamers would keep the city immune from the onslaught of influenza.

The Municipal Executive Health Officer, when asked if it was true that influenza was already prevalent in the city, replied in the affirmataive but he said it was only of a mild type and during the last ten days not a single death from influenza was reported. He proposed informing the public through the press regarding the activities of his Department. He assured our representative, however, that there was no cause for the public for apprehension just at present.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ernment wanted 1s. 6d. rate and it achieved its purpose by starving the currency need of the country and that it has maintained it by contracting the volume of circulating money, thus setting in motion forces to bring about an adjustment and then urging the fact that prices have adjusted themselves to 1s. 6d. rate. We are told that it does not matter how that rate is achieved; the fact that it is attained and maintained is a sufficient ground to fix it at that rate. This reasoning is simply astounding if not perverse. You can achieve any exchange rate when you have control over the currency and when you are at liberty to contract the volume of circulating money irrespective of its consequences. If you manipulate the volume of circulating money to achieve a definite rate of exchange you may bring about an apparent adjustment, but is that a sufficient ground to stabilise the rupee at a rate which is predetermined?

During last few months 1s. 6d. rate has been maintained by a deflation of nearly 30 crores. Now if price equilibrium was achieved—if prices had adjusted themselves, why this deflation! What has Sir Basil to say to this argument? The Commission says "When prices and other conditions are in adjustment with that in the world at large on the basis of an existent exchange rate, the question of the means by which that rate came into existence has no bearing on the extent or violence of the economic distrubances which would result from an alteration in that rate." But the real question is, is there an adjustment?

LOSS TO EXPORTERS.

As the adjustment is not complete, and as there is a divorce between the actual exchange rate and that which can be deduced from the application of the doctrine of purchasing power parity, it is clear that Indian Currency has appreciated in terms of foreign currency and to that extent the importers in India are benefitted, but to the same extent the exporters receive less units in terms of Indian Currency. As India exports more than she imports, on the whole she is a loser apart from the adverse effects of a high exchange on our industries and apart from the advantage given to the foreign capitalists. It is no use to enter into the controversy of the relative merits of 1s. 4d. v 1s. 6d. because they are all sufficiently discussed. All that is urged here is that to make out a clear convincing and conclusive case for 1s. 6d. rate there ought to be weighty arguments, reliable material and sound reasoning.

INSEIN JAIL DETENUS

GRIEVANCES UNREDRESSED.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

"The Rangoon Mail" publishes the following particulars regarding the detenus in Insein Jail. There were in Insein Central Jail only three State prisoners in May 1926 when it was proposed that three more State prisoners were to be confined there. Accordingly, the P. W. D. drew up a plan for a modification of the State prison which was originally meant only for two of them. The plan was sanctioned by the local Government and work was started. Just then other three State prisoners arrived from Bengal. At about the same time a conference of Government officials in Maymyo was held and this Conference consisted of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, the Deputy Inspector General of the C. I. D. Burma, the Commissioner of the Pegu Division, the Commissioner Mandalay Division and Deputy Commissioner Mandalay unanimously recommended that St. Mary's High School building in Mandalay Fort, just outside the jail walls, should be acquired by the Prison Department and all State prisoners and detenus in Burma might be lodged there. In their recommendations these officials, it is understood, mentioned that in view of the condition of health of almost all the detenus, the conditions of detention in the proposed building would be far more suitable than those obtaining in the jail, and at the same time the building being situated within the Fort walls was equally food from the point of view of safe custody. Details of this scheme were sent to Bengal and India Governments about the 20th May 1926 and the P. W. D. was asked not to proceed with the work of modification of building at Insein. The local Government at the same time requested the detenus there to put with their inconveniences for about two months more by which time the order for their transfer to Mandalay was expected. During the heavy rain of Insien lasting from the beginning of November sufferings of the detenus for want of proper accommodation were immense. They wrote to Government that transfer might be expedited. In reply the Inspector-General of Prisons: "Some little time before orders we received. They are daily expected. Meanwhile I trust the petitioners will be patient and make the best of the situation at Insein." Hardships of the detenus continued to icrease in the meantime. Mr. H. K. Chakravarty was at Insein at that time and was suffering from dyspepsia, palpitation and consumption and the conditions of life at Insein told so heavily to the Bengal authorities before they could get an order for him to be transferred. Mr. K. P. Banerjee too was suffering seriously from lumbago and rheumatic pain. With all that the detenus had to sleep almost exposed at night and walk about from place to place in rain and mud as they were, compelled to sleep in one place take their food and bath at another and rest and study elsewhere. The worst of their sufferings was that they had to sit up night after night without sleep as heavy showers used to beat into their dormitory.

SIX PERSONS FALL ILL.

As a result of this all the six fell ill one after the other, some suffering from high fever and others acute influenza. The local Government were written to again and again but they remained silent till the beginning of October when the State prisoners started preparations for celebrating the Durga Puja and the Inspector-General of Prisons saw and told them that an order for their transfer had been received and as soon as they finished the Puja they would be removed to Mandalay. After that the Government order stating that the India Government had approved of the transfer of all State prisoners in Burma to St. Mary's School building at Mandalay, subject to the inspection of building by two C. I. D. officers was received. During the latter part of October a superior C. I. D. official of Burma informed the detenus that the C. I. D. officers who had been specially deputed from Bengal for inspecting the building had arrived. But in the beginning of November the detenus were again told that they would be transferred only after some more repairs and alternations to the building were completed.

Then came a turn in the situation when I. G. of Prisons wrote:—"No definite orders have been received from Government which I am as anxiously awaiting as the prisoners themselves. You Superintendent of the Jail may further inform the prisoners that I have reason to believe that the scheme for their transfer to Mandalay is being sympathetically considered in India." At long last they have been told the other day that the Bengal Government are unable to accept the scheme for the transfer of detenues to St. Mary's school building at Mandalay.

RECOMMENDATION FOR TRANSFER.

Conditions of detention in Insein Jail as is well known since Maulana Shaukat Ali's statement to the Press are far from what they are described to be in the legislatures and press communiques. In fact the detenus have gone so far down in health that two more out of the five now at Insein have been strongly recommended by the chief Medical Officer for transfer back to Bengal on grounds of serious ill health. Last year the detenus had to manage without a proper cook. The repeated requests for one were always shelved on the ground that they would be provided with a good cook when they were transferred to Mandalay. Even now these matters have not received the proper attention of the authorities. Moreover, recently all supplies to detenus in respect of clothing and other necessaries of life except only food have been materially pua down. They have been informed that there are no funds available for their necessaries although Government have been repeatedly pointed out by the Superintendent of the fact that funds placed at his disposal under various heads are far too insufficient to meet what the I. G. of Prisons consider to be legitimate and even the minimum requirements of the State prisoners.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

A group photo taken during the Third Annual Retreat of the Bombay International Fellowship held at Versova during the week-end.

BOOK-MAKERS ON BURMA RACE-COURSE.

MOTION FOR IMPOSING BAN REJECTED.

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

The Burma Legislative Council which resumed its sitting to-day disposed of three non-official resolutions.

The first resolution moved by Mr. U. Kyam Dun recommended to Government to take over the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company's properties which were mortgaged to Government, in full satisfaction of the loan of Rs. 15 lakhs and the interest due on the amount.

The Forest Minister pointed that the Company in November last had passed a resolution which was the same as the recommendation made in the resolution. He informed the House that the fate of the resolution would be decided by the non-official votes.

Mr. F. Wroughton, representative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, opposed the resolution.

BAN ON BOOK-MAKERS.

Mr. M. M. Rafi in a resolution urged that book-makers be not permitted to do business at the Race Courses throughout Burma.

Six members supported the resolution, while seven members opposed it.

An amendment was moved by Mr. J. K. Munshi recommending to Government to ascertain whether the best interests of the public would be served by the retention or cancellation of the license given to book-makers was disallowed by the President, on the mover of the resolution pointing out that the amendment would negative the resolution.

Those who supported the resolution argued that the existence of book-makers on the Race Courses in Burma ruined many a poor man.

Mr. Branden and Mr. Booth-Gravely, Chief Secretary to Government and Finance Secretary respectively, opposed the motion. The former stated that the abolition of book-makers would lead to the springing up of a number of bucket-shops all over Burma.

Mr. Wroughton who is a Steward of the Rangoon Turf Club with his experience of the inner working of the Club, said that the allegation made against book-makers were not true.

The motion was pressed to a division, and lost, 30 voting for and 46 against it.

The Council adjourned until to-morrow.—A. P.

BUILDING FOR RANGOON Y. M. C. A.

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

His Excellency the Governor attended the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A., at Rangoon. In the course of his speech, Sir Harcourt Butler said that the progress made in every branch of its work established the claim of the Y. M. C. A., for public support. Regarding the need for a new building, he said that the cost of carrying out the scheme drawn up, namely Rs. 6 lakhs, was great, but he had no doubt that the necessary support would be forthcoming.

The presidential address delivered by Sir Benjamin Head showed that if the Association could raise Rs. 2 lakhs, towards the cost of the building scheme, the balance of Rs. 4 lakhs would be raised in America.—A. P.

INDIA—A BEAUTIFUL LAND.

AMERICAN TOURISTS ANXIOUS TO SEE MAHATMA.

DELHI, Feb. 15.

"India is indeed a beautiful land rich with the treasures of art and history and we are very glad to visit it," this was the sentiment expressed to a representative of the Free Press of India by one of the 400 American tourists, who are 'doing' India.

Mr. Winkley, the leader of the Party, said they were touring the world in a special ship. After coming to Bombay they visited Agra to see the Taj, which has impressed the American tourists by its vast architectural magnificance. From Delhi they are proceeding to Benares to see the temples that line the bank of the Ganges.

The wanderers will leave India at the end of May. Their one desire before they conclude their sojourn in this country is to meet the Mahatma and have a talk with him on India and the world. Especially the ladies in the party are very anxious and desirous to pay their homage to the Mahatma. But the leader of the party expressed regret that it would not be possible, as the Mahatma was touring and their programmes clashed.

Talking of India, Mr. Winkley said they wanted to see real India and they had full sympathy with India in her struggle for freedom.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

NEW DELHI, February 14.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee sends the following to the Press:

"A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held in Delhi on Saturday, the 19th and Sunday, the 20th of March, 1927, for considering the report that would be presented by the Working Committee in accordance with the resolution No. 9 of the Congress at Gauhati on Hindu-Muslim Unity for the purpose of devising measures for the removal of the present deplorable differences between the Hindus and Mussalmans and also for the purpose of considering further proposals for the carrying out of the Congress programme in the country and in the legislatures. The exact hour and place in Delhi of the meeting will be announced later."—Free Press.

USING ROADS FOR DRAINAGE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY'S NEGLECT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 14.

In the early hours of yesterday, Bandra was enveloped in a thick screen of mist. It was so dense that one could scarcely see anything 20 yards ahead. Motor cars had to crawl along for fear of collisions. One car was seen with its head lights full on and that at 8 in the morning. Prevention is better than cure—especially in fatal accidents.

"Apropos" accidents, last week on two successive days, a motor car accident occurred. The first time a little boy was run over and killed. The second victim was a little girl. It appears that the child in crossing the road instead of walking ahead, tried to dodge the bus. That there are a bit too many buses plying on the comparatively narrow 'Picadilly Street' of Bandra, no one will doubt. The increase is due to a rush of some busses that used to ply only on the Pali Road route. The police ought to pack these back to their places.

ARTIFICIAL FLOOD IN BOMBILWADI STREET.

Whether it is with the connivance of the Municipal authorities or in defiance of the power of the City Fathers, one wonders how a street could have been allowed to be used as a drain pipe. A well at the corner of Bombilwadi Street and Hill Road is being pumped dry; and this waste water, slime and slush too are guttered on the road and rendering the road unpassable. Pedestrians have to walk through ankle-deep of muck and water. Well the old Board has but a month more of life and then the election!

QUOTA TO THE HOSPITAL FUND.

In aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund the Bandra Municipality have decided to devote the proceeds of the Annual Schools Tournament to be held on Sunday, the 20th instant in St. Peter's compound. His Excellency the Governor will be present and presumably give away the trophies to the successful competitors. All the Bandra Schools will be demonstrating and a grand pageant will open the programme of the evening. Mr. R. P. D'Mello, the mainspring of the organizing committee is already having a very busy and hard time in making the several arrangements. It is expected that not less than Rs. 5,000 will be donated towards the Hospital Fund.

STIFF SENTENCE ON HIGHWAY ROBBER.

An interesting case was disposed of by Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum which drew a severe remark from His Worship. One Ibrahim Ismail, a man with two previous convictions, was charged with stealing a gold necklace valued at Rs. 80 from the person of a little girl, Gurdai, aged about six years on the Gamdevi Road.

Evidence was led to show that the child was playing with another child in front of their house, on Sunday (the 6th inst.) in the twilight of evening when the accused who was hiding darted out of a narrow lane lying in the dark, and wrenched the ornament from the neck of the girl. Some passers-by raised an alarm, and after an exciting chase, the accused was seized, but the ornament was not found on his person.

His Worship remarked that he was satisfied that the accused was the real thief and observed that this was a case of highway robbery which required a drastic punishment. The accused was awarded two months' hard labour.

RAJKUMAR'S WEDDING AT WADHWAN.

WADHWAN, Feb. 13.

Friday (11th inst.) was a gala day in Wadhwan City because of the wedding of Kumar Shree Banesinhji of Wadhwan coming off that night. The Ruling Chiefs, Raj Kumars, and officers bringing costly dresses and souvenirs for the bridegroom had arrived on the previous day, while hundreds of curious sightseers had mustered strong from February 7th when the ceremonies connected with the marriage commenced in right earnest and processions were organised.

As the procession proceeded through the crowded thoroughfares the dazzling attire of the bridegroom and the Ruling Chiefs and their cortege presented a spectacle splendour. before their departure from Wadhwan to-day, the guests from various Indian States received poshaks from the Wadhwan Thakore Saheb.

ADDRESS TO SAKLATVALA.

PROGRESSIVISTS' PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our valiant friend, Khurshed Nariman, has given notice of a Resolution to be moved in our Municipal Corporation to present a civic Address to our eminent and indomitable countryman, Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P.: The "Kaiser-i-Hind" tells us, that the Progressive Party is perturbed about this Resolution, and the "Evening News" surmises, that Mr. Mody, its leader, is going to oppose it!

WHAT IS WRONG WITH "SAK"?

May we know, what is wrong with "Sak"?:

(1) Is he anti-British? No.
(2) Is he anti-Indian? No.
(3) Does he preach violence? No.
(4) Does he work in secret? No.
(5) Does he lack patriotism? No.
(6) Does he lack talent and tact? No.
(7) Has he thought of "self"? No.
(8) Has he wavered in his fight? No.
(9) Has he not striven and struggled and sacrificed for the Labour and the poor of India and of the world? Yes—So where is the rub, Mr. Mody?

PROGRESSIVE OR CONSERVATIVE?

Mr. Mody calls his party Progressive! And yet, the most progressive elements in the Corporation are not in it! They stand as Independents, or are members of the Municipal Nationalist Party! Mr. Saklatwala is the most progressive member of the Parliament; and yet the Leader of the local Progressive Party feels shy or perturbed in presenting a civic Address to Shapurji! Can such a Party continue to call itself progressive, when it is saturated with so much conservatism?

SINHA VS. SAKLATWALA.

Mr. Mody took deep delight in presenting an Address to Satyendra Sinha (Baron of Raipur). Why? Because he was the first Indian Advocate-General, Executive Councillor, Under-Secretary of State, Governor of Bihar and a Baron of the Empire! Can Shapurji touch this record? No, not from the official, loyal, aristocratic, or imperialistic standpoint. Even the great Gandhiji has not had these Sinha "distinctions and decorations"! What is then Shapurji's claim on our esteem, affection, devotion and admiration? Let "Who's Who" say it.

(1) His (Shapurji's) exploration work for coal, iron and lime, led to the foundation of Tata Steel Works.

(2) His welfare work in connection with plague hospitals and slums in Bombay was admirable.

(3) He was elected Delegate for the Indian Trade Unions on various Congresses in the West.

(4) His association with Labour and Socialist organisations began since 1914. He was

(5) An active member of the Independent Labour Party, Clerks' Union, Co-operative movement, etc.

(6) Founder of the Workers' Welfare League of India.

(7) And a member of the British Communist Party.

Are not the Progressivists aware:

(a) That he is the first Indian Labour member of Parliament.

(b) First Indian who is twice elected to Parliament.

(c) First Indian M. P. who has aroused so much interest in India amongst British working classes.

(d) First Indian M. P. who has fought on the floor of the House of Commons as cutside for the working classes of India and of the whole East.

(e) First Indian M. P. to fight for Internationalism and world Freedom. If Sinha has soared high in official and diplomatic circle, Saklatwala has soared higher in labour, democratic and international circles. And if Bombay cannot follow the lead given by Navsari, Karachi, Nagpur, Madras and Calcutta, let the Progressivists scrap their motto and monogram

"Urbs Prima in Indis."

May wiser counsels still prevail.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

P.S.—A requisition to support Mr. Nariman's Resolution is being signed by the Democrats of Bombay, and will be forwarded to the President of the Corporation within the next few days.

B. F. B.

SUPPORT TO "AGE OF CONSENT BILL."

AHMEDABAD WOMEN'S MOVE.

AHMEDABAD, February 14.

A well-attended public meeting of ladies was held this evening under the auspices of the Women Council and Stri Kelavni Mandal with a view to give support to Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill, Srimati Ambalal presiding. Speeches were made and a resolution was passed supporting Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill to raise the age of consent to fourteen and try to extend it to 16 years.—Free Press.

GERMAN ENGINEER LEAVES FOR CEYLON.

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Oscar Von Muller, the well known German engineer arrived in Madras to-day from Bombay. He leaves to-night for Colombo having completed his tour in India the object of which was to study railway development and the progress of industries in the country. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Von Muller said that although Germany had not quite attained her pre-war position in the trade and commerce of the world, progress was visible and Germany was hopeful. He expressed his gratefulness for the courtesy and kindness shown to him by officials in India.—A. P.

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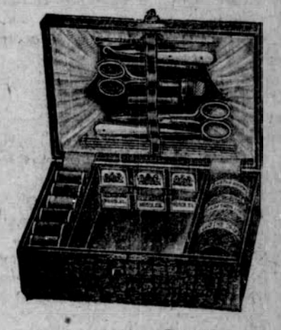

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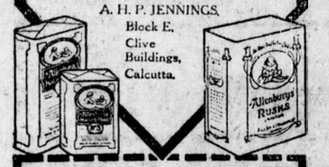

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DEVELOPMENT OF DHOLERA PORT

PERMANENT SOLUTION OF THE DISTRESS IN DHANDHUKA.

REPORT OF TALUKA BOARD COMMITTEE.

We give below some extracts from the report of a committee consisting of Mr. Amritlal Seth, M. L. C. and two other gentlemen appointed by the Dhanduka Taluka Board:—

In the meeting dated 4th January 1927 specially convened for the purpose Taluka Local Board Dhanduka passed the following resolution.

"People complains that crops are in a very bad condition in many villages of the Taluke, particularly in the Bhal Village. This Board therefore see the necessity of making full local investigations in the matter and if the complaints be found to be true to request the Government to give relief to the people. The Board therefore appoint a committee of the following three gentlemen.

1 Amritlal D. Sheth Esq.
2 Takhatsinhji Narsinhji Chudasama Esq. (A. Talukdar.)
Muljibhai N. Patel Esq. (A. graduate of the National University).

This committee should make local investigations and prepare a report of conditions with recommendations for relief if the same is found necessary and hand the same over to Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth M.L.C: whom the Board requests to take necessary steps to secure relief from the Government in his capacity as the president of T.L.B. as well as the representative of this constituency in the Bombay Legislative Cuncil."

THE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

All the (28) villages under report hove been visited in person by the committee. Some more villages too came under our survey. But this report including the appendices has been prepared only of those villages where we have found a case of revenue suspensions and in most of which places, we have seen acute famine conditions.

Our committee had one distinct disadvantage; in that, they were in a sense a non-official body and as such they were not in possession of official records, figures etc The committee had to depend for their purpose upon their informants who were generally agriculturists who can rarely be relied upon for strict correctness of figures. Our figures therefore are all approximate and subject to the above qualification. Though therefore, we have made all necessary concessions and attempted to avoid big mistakes, mistakes in figures are probable. For one thing we can confidently vouch, and that is, the general view of the situation both of the individual village crops, and of general conditions.

SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE.

Our committee have also prepared systematic annavari estimate returns of the crops in each villages as also the genera crop report of the whole area. One more statement we have prepared, giving the actual figures of expenses that each village incurred after seeds, and the approximate figures of the value of probable crops in each village. All this shows that the people of this area would not even receive back in form of crops, what they spent after seeds, leaving apart all other expenses of agriculture. It was our intention to publish all these statements, report, etc., but we do not do so because, we have found in our discussions with the Mamlatdar and Prant officer, that they are in general agreement with us. We have our differences with regard to some villages; but we do not wish to be very dogmatic.

Thus so far as the work of securing suspensions for the affected area is concerned, very little remains to be done about it. In this report we therefore deal with famine conditions; and ways and means to meet them.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

Anyone coming in this area from outside and moving in this tract would be taken aback to see the conditions here. There is not one village in this whole area where even one agriculturist has got a pucca house to live in. Shabby in his dress, miserably poor in his household commodities, distinctly deplete in his agricultural implements, Bhal agriculturist lives a life worse than that of a cooly. He has no stocks of corn to feed him during the year, no suits of clothes to celebrate his holidays, no sufficient and efficient implements to do the tilling and neither enterprise nor mind to pull himself through bad years. Perpetually under debt, always under the heels of Shahukar, Talukdar and Amaldar, the agriculturist of Bhal is a figure to be pitied and more particularly so this year.

STEEPED IN DEBTS.

Investigations of our committee have shown that there is an approximate agricultural debt of about Rs. 500,000 due from 28 villages under report. There are hardly a score of individuals in these villages, all told, who are free from debt. There was one particular circumstance this year. As foregoing three years were lean and as the present year had torrents of rains, both the agriculturist and the merchant dreamt of bumper harvest and put into crop as much as they could to the point of stripping themselves clean of all that they could bring out; unhappily for them insects came in and crops failed completely. Thus both the agriculturist and the merchant lost their all; Agriculturist particularly became totally helpless and is presenting a piteous spectacle.

In all these villages not more than one hundred agriculturists, all told at the highest estimate, can pull through in the year to come. The rest have niether money nor corn. Merchants won't give them any further loans nor the same can be procured otherwise.

PEOPLE EATING GRASS-CORN.

Our committee have gound that most of these people are living upon different varieties of 'grass corn' as it is called. Chief among them is called 'Damro'. It is a specis of grass ordinarily found in junges, a sort of wild growth and usually eaten by buffaloes and other cattle. It is a substance that in its hardness can be compared to stone. It has no nourishing capacity. It can at the most serve as a subsisting pittance. It can never be chewed. No bread can be made of it. It can only be thrust down the throat in company with some liquid like "Chhash' or whey.

Even this 'Damro' is difficult to gather. One man can hardly collect three pounds of this species in a day. Besides it is getting rare.

This is the real condition. People have neither money nor corn nor credit. They are living upon grass corn. So the question is not so much of suspension, which thanks to the sympathies of officials, give hopes of favourable settlement. The question is; what should be done to give them bread to keep them alive as human beings and intact as agriculturists.

THE ROOTCAUSE OF DISTRESS.

It is a well-known fact that Bhal was proverbially rich. Merchants, talukdars and agriculturists all have a history that now seems to be a dream. Our committee went in one village. It has only four agriculturists. They had no means. One member of our committee said 'It is within my memory I have seen the kunbi women of this place moving in gold ornaments on their feet-only twenty years before.' This condition was general throughout the Bhal. It was known as 'Golden Bhal'. This prosperity was due to two reasons in main. Firstly, the whole tract is flooded by different rivers, Bhadar Utavali, Nilka Pinjario etc. These rivers bring with them valuable manure and thus enrich the land and by these floods give ample water. So with good rains the land would give bumper crops. These rains are now regular in their failure, either partial or full; and hence that one source of prosperity has left them. The other source of fabulous income to this tract was labour, that all this tract received by work at Dholera port. Because Bhal lands depend upon floods, the agriculturist has to devote very little time after his agriculture. His agriculture demands only six months of his time. For the rest he is generally free. This time he utilized in Dholera port labour.

REMEDIES.

How to meet the situation is a thing now for consideration. This state, is more or less a permanent feature, in view of the fact that they have no labour for six months and little rains in these times. Some permanent solution shall have to be found, therefore. Our committee has considered this matter very seriously in consultation with all the brains, informations and experience that they could lay their hands on in this part of the country and are desirous to lay their views on the matter before the public and the Government. We wish to give our views both for the immediate relief as well as for the permanent relief.

For this we suggest two things.
1. Excavation of tanks.
2. Construction of the Dhandhuka Dholka road.

EXCAVATION OF TANKS.

For this purpose the Government have already sanctioned Rs. 50,000 out of which 10,000 are to be spent before 31st. of March. The President of T. L. B. Dhandhuka in company with the Local Board supervision and overseer recently toured in the villages to see the condition of tanks with a view to find out what can advantageously be spent after these tanks immediately. All the three gentlmen are convinced that about Rs. 20,000 can be very easily spent before 31st of March and the remainder in the following two months. Our committee therefore requests the Government that Rs. 20,000 be immediately handed over to the local board to be spent as may be programmed by the board and the remainder in the month of April and May.

DHANDHUKA DHOLKA ROAD.

Tanks can not give sufficient labour. Again money that can be spent during the two months is very little. So some new works which can give ample work and money ought to be found. It is therefore requested that construction of this road be immediately taken in hand. It is a work of full public utility. It can link two neighbouring Talukas and can give a direct communication to the capital of the district. It was programmed by the P. W. D. to be finished in a particular number of years. All necessary lands have therefore already been aquired and even alignment is probably settled. So it is a work that can be immediately commenced.

A question may be raised whether sufficient labour would come forward to finish these works. The committee have an emphatic affirmative for their answer. Over and above unemployed agriculturists there is a great number of those who are known as 'ubhad' non-agricultural populations in the tract, who too are suffering from unemployment and crying for work. All these, our committee are confident, would immediately flock to the work. The question of labour therefore would never be a hindrance.t

DEVELOP THE PORT.

The committee have given great thought to the solution of what now threatens to be a permanent state of things. The committee have come to one unavoidable conclusion. All the root of this misery they have traced to the breaking of the Dholera port. That was the life of the whole tract. The committee are sharing a widespread grief of this whole tract in saying that Government have paid very scanty attention to the Dholera port. One of the foremost ports of Kathiawar, which was a nerve centre of the whole commerce of the province of Kathiawar, has been, after the advent of the British administration, reduced to a state, of which less said the better. The remedy for permanent relief of the affected area lies in the revival of the Dholera port. The committee are aware that the old and new Whittle bunders are no good. They are as good as gone. But all available local information and all old and experienced heads of the tract are one in believing that 'Bandhiari creek' near Bavaliari is a floating creak, not likely to be silted up and one that gives surest hopes of a permanent good port.

And what have the Government to do in the matter? Nothing more than to build again a light house that they have broken off and build a Kacha pier with materials that can safely be brought from the new Whittle bunder. That is, the preliminary expense of Rs. 15,000 at the most and recurring expenses of 3 to 4 thousands a year for police and lighting of the lighthouse, is all that the Government have to do. That will provide the whole area with sufficient work, give a permanent relief to the whole affected area, and our Committee believe that, in that case, famine works would scarcely be the need of the Taluka. It would be a blessing and would bring back to the area the necessities of life, if not some prosperity of the old.

COMPETITION WITH BHAVNAGAR.

Our committee are not unaware of the seriousness of the suggestion. There is a question of competition with the Bhavnagar port and the interests of Bhavanagar State in seeing that the Dholera port may not be revived is also a fact that can not be lost sight of., The fact that the Government have gone to the length of even breaking the lighthouse, presumes that Government records may probably be, full with reports against the chances of success of the Dholera port. All that considered, our committee though composed of laymen and thus little entitled to speak in such technical matters, is firm, in its belief backed by information and experience of old coastal people. Our committee would suggest therefore to the Government, if necessary, to appoint a commission to inquire into the chances of a bunder on Dholera coast; Our committee would in that instance request the Government that the commission must have the representation of the people of Bhal in its composition.

WORKS THROUGH LOCAL BOARDS.

One final suggestion ond we have done. Our Committee wish and suggest that all works either of tank excavations or of road construction be entrusted to Ahmedabad District Local Board who have got sufficient and efficient staff to cope with the work. The agency of local board itself would be a kind of relief and we hope the tendancy of the Government to give increasing responsibilities to local boards, would be particularly brought to bear upon in such works, that the popular element can have the fullest play of their desire and capacity of service to their kith and kith.

One word more. In all the works that we have suggested we assume that famine code rules should not operate. All works suggested are works otherwise programmed. They are merely to be hastened up. So these are to be done with ordinary wages and not famine wages.

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LOCUST PEST IN RAJKA.

SAURASTHRA SAMITI'S RELIEF MEASURES.

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Feb. 14.

On his way back from his tour in the famine areas, Mr. Amritlal Seth, M.L.C., came into contact with a very big army of locusts near village Rojka. Rojka is one of the very few villages lucky in good crops. Reports of damages done by these locusts are awaited. The Saurashtra Seva Samiti has resolved to open cheap grain shops in Bhal, as well as sanction advances to respectable families without interest.

The Samiti has further resolved to open spinning centres giving liberal recompense in form of juwar to those who would like to spin. Balvantrai Maheta, a member of the Seva Samiti who toured in Bhal with Amritlal Seth has been specially put in charge of these relief measures by the Seva Samiti.

A correspondent writing from Krishna Mandal, Sukkur, under date February 14, says:

The unveiling ceremony of Swami Shraddhanand's portrait took place in Mr. Sutramdas Chelaram's library, Old Sukkur, last evening. There was a large gathering. Mr. T. L. Vaswani, unveiled the portrait after garlanding amid great enthusiasm.

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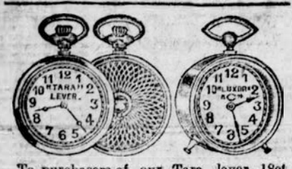

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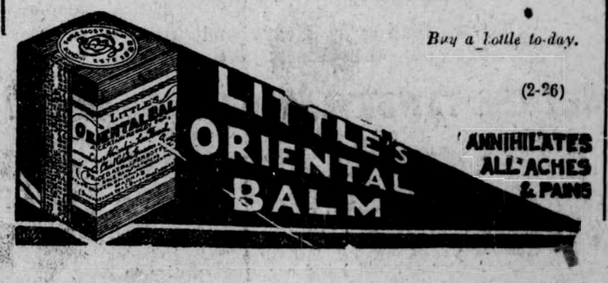

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